





The Magazine for a Strong America

Vol. 121, No. 3

September 1986

#### R **REVIVAL ON MAIN STREET** 10 Economic rejuvenation restores the thrill of going downtown. By Ben Daviss 12 **ANOTHER PANAMA CANAL GIVEAWAY?** America "gave away the store" once. Is history about to repeat itself? By Rep. Webb Franklin 14 **ESPIONAGE IN AMERICA** Thousands of agents seek access to the nation's high-tech research. By M. Stanton Evans **HOW THE SOVIETS STEAL OUR SECRETS** 16 By stealing, buying, copying and using turncoat Americans, spies get the goods. By Thomas Polgar 18 FBI: WE'RE WINNING THE ESPIONAGE WAR Creating a hostile environment helps our G-Men nab spies. "SOWING THE SEEDS OF VICTORY" 20 A pictorial tribute to the posters of war that helped mobilize the nation's will to win. **WERE THEY REALLY THE GOOD OLD DAYS?** 22 Memory has a way of accentuating the positive. By Joseph C. Keeley 24 SHOWDOWN: F-16 VS. F-20 May the better fighter win this battle to improve our tactical air power. By Jay Stuller **WHAT'S RIGHT WITH AMERICA** 26 "Doomsayers be damned," says Peter Ueberroth, "There's a lot right with America!" **U.S. MILITARY RESERVES: READY OR NOT?** 28 Are we giving our reserve forces too little and expecting too much? By Steve Salerno **REYE'S SYNDROME: PORTRAIT OF A KILLER** 30 Despite medical breakthroughs, young lives are in danger. By Edward Edelson 34 THE U.S. CONSTITUTION: THIS WE WILL DEFEND The Secretary of the Army recalls the "Miracle of Philadelphia." By John O. Marsh Jr. R E W **BIG ISSUES** Should Congress Ban the Advertising of Tobacco Products? 8 **LETTERS** 5 **LEGION NEWS BRIEFS** 40 **VETERANS ALERT** 46 **DATELINE WASHINGTON** 6 **POST OF THE MONTH** 42 **VETERANS ADVISER** 48 **VETERANS UPDATE** 32 **LEGIONNAIRES IN ACTION** 44 **PARTING SHOTS** 60 **THE COVER** Composite photo featuring the McDonnell-Douglas F-15 Eagle. Photos by Aerospace Publishing, Pilot Press Ltd., and the Image Bank.



18



20



22



THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, a leader among national general-interest publications, is published monthly by The American Legion for its 2.6 million members. These military-service veterans, working through 16,000 community-level posts, dedicate themselves to God and country and traditional American values; a strong national security; adequate and compassionate care for veterans, their widows and orphans; community service; and the wholesome development of our nation's youth.

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One step away from Heaven... I night drive the highways, nursemaiding a truckload of dynamite.

**But when I wheel** live cargo, one wrong lane driver or an icy bridge can turn my rig into the biggest **Roman Candle** 

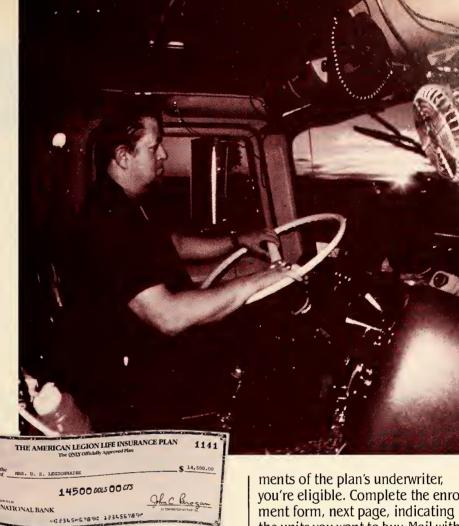
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No benefit is payable for death as a result of war or an act of war, if death occurs while serving, or within six months after termination of service, in the military, naval or air force of any country or combination of countries.



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BENEFITS — Yearly Renewable Reducing Term Insurance (Policy Form GPC-5700-781)

Benefits determined by age at death and include 20% SPECIAL INCREASE for deaths
occurring during 1986. Maximum coverage limited to 12 units.

Coodining during 1900. Maximum coverage inflitted to 12 units.										
Age at Death	12 Units \$288 per yr.	11 Units \$264 per yr.	10 Units \$240 per yr.	8 Units \$192 per yr.	6 Units \$144 per yr.	5 Units \$120 per yr.	4 Units \$96 per yr.	3 Units \$72 per yr.	2 Units \$48 per yr.	1 Unit \$24 per yr.
Through age 29	\$144,000	\$132,000	\$120,000	\$96,000	\$72,000	\$60,000	\$48,000	\$36,000	\$24,000	\$12,000
30-34	115,000	105,600	96,000	76,800	57,600	48,000	38,400	28,800	19,200	9,600
35-44	64,800	59,400	54,000	43,200	32,400	27,000	21,600	16,200	10,800	5,400
45-54	31,680	29,040	26,400	21,120	15,840	13,200	10,560	7,920	5,280	2,640
55-59	17,280	15,840	14,400	11,520	8,640	7,200	5,760	4,320	2,880	1,440
60-64	11,520	10,560	9.600	7,680	5,760	4,800	3,840	2,880	1,920	960
65-69	7,200	6,600	6,000	4,800	3,600	3,000	2,400	1,800	1,200	600
70-74*	4,752	4,356	3,960	3,168	2,376	1,980	1,584	1,188	792	396
75*-Over	3,600	3,300	3,000	2,400	1,800	1,500	1,200	900	600	300
Prorated Premiu	ım† \$72	\$66	\$60	\$48	\$36	\$30	\$24	\$18	\$12	\$6

\*No persons age 70 or over (including those desiring additional coverage) will be accepted for new insurance.

9 and 7 units also available. Please write for details.

**†PRORATED PREMIUM TO SEND WITH YOUR APPLICATION.** The premiums shown above are for the balance of 1986 for approved applications effective Oct. 1, 1986. Premiums for applications effective Nov. 1, or later are proportionately less, by \$2 PER UNIT PER MONTH, and any overpayments will be refunded. Premiums accompanying non-approved applications will be refunded in full.

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The Company may also release information in its file to its reinsurers and to other life insurance companies to which you may apply for life or health insurance, or to which a claim is submitted.

Upon receipt of a request from you, the M.I.B. will arrange disclosure of any information it may have in your file. Medical information will only be disclosed to your attending physician. If you question the accuracy of information in the Bureau's file you may seek correction in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act. The address of the Bureau's information office is P.O. Box 105, Essex Station, Boston, Mass. 02112; Phone (617) 426-3660.

Full Name	First	Bi	rth Date	
Last	First	Middle	Mo.	Day Year
ermanent Residence_				
	Street	City		Zip
Name of Beneficiary	Example: Print "Helen Loui	se Jones." Not "Mrs.	H. L. Jones'	
Membership Card No.	Yea	rPost No.	State_	
apply for the number of	of units indicated:			
enrollment: Änswer all				•
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	If no, give reason			
length of stay and	nfined in a hospital within t			If yes, give date
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., 19\_\_\_ Signature of Applicant\_

☐ I apply for additional Legion Life Insurance. My present certificate number is

#### **'To Breathe Free'**

In "Liberty Island's Other Lady" (July), poetess Emma Lazarus visualized in her sonnet, "The New Colossus," the "huddled masses yearning to *breathe* free," not to "be free," as is so often misquoted.

Marjorie J. Lovejoy Buffalo, N.Y. the same time outproducing us and outstripping us in such a highly technical field as space, where, according to Jane's and Edward Teller, it is ahead of us by at least 10 years. This is clear proof of how determined the Soviets are to take over the world.

Martin Merson Sun City West, Ariz. with Sen. Proxmire. I see no reason to compound the combat problems. If our politicans would concentrate on their areas of responsibility and leave the troop decisions to the service chiefs, we would be better off.

Constance "Kay" Feild Marble Falls, Texas

#### **Red Is Red**

You're deserving of high praise for your July interview with Jean-Francois Revel ("How Democracies Perish") and Richard Nixon ("The Pillars of Peace").

How many readers discerned the fundamental dichotomy between Revel and Nixon? Revel made crystal clear that: "Communists want to conquer the world, but want to do it without war, and they succeed to an extent." Nixon glossed over this fact, which is fundamental to doing business with the Soviets. The Soviet Union is perfectly willing to endanger the lives of its own people—as in the use of outmoded nuclear reacters such as at Chernobyl—while at

#### Go for the Greed

In "How Democracies Perish" (July), author Revel accurately stated why we are losing the cold war. Another major reason for the failure of democracies is that the people learn how to vote themselves monies from the public treasury and greedily bankrupt their nation.

Ross P. Upton Thomaston, Conn.

#### **No Coed Foxholes**

I was appalled to see the article "Coed Foxholes?" (July). As an old soldier and having been with WAC troops during WWII, I am in total disagreement

#### **Friend or Foe?**

Thanks for the commentary "Beyond the Bounds of Equal Time" (June).

For ABC to provide prime time for the Soviets to critique our President's speeches is more than just bad taste; it's great fodder for the Soviet propaganda machine. One wonders whose side some of the media are on. In our wildest imagination, we can't picture such a policy occurring after one of Gorbachev's speeches.

Merle H. Goedjen Bradenton, Fla.

#### **Purple Heart Woe**

I read with disbelief that the Army has awarded Purple Heart Medals to soldiers injured in the bombing of a West Berlin nightclub. While I sympathize with the injured, it is totally inappropriate to award the Purple Heart to off-duty persons celebrating in a peace-time nightclub.

This is the same Army that made generous awards of more medals than there were actual participants in Grenada.

Verne D. Gardina Hampton, Va.

#### Your Most Precious Freedom?



The U.S. Constitution has been called, among others, "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." Other admirers have labeled it the "Miracle of Philadelphia,"

and an "epochal achievement."

This amazing document and the freedoms it confers is the subject of an article in this issue: "The Constitution: This We Will Defend," by Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr.

The history of the Constitution should be of interest to all those who love liberty. Most of the world today is not free, and the significance of the Constitution, a document that stands unique in the world's political literature, is especially appreciated by those who long for its guarantees . . . for its freedoms.

Of the freedoms you personally enjoy

in today's society, which is the most precious? Why? How do you exercise that freedom?

The American Legion Magazine will publish a special issue in September 1987 commemorating the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. As a part of the celebration coverage, we hope to include selected comments from a variety of our readers who write in and tell us about their most prized freedom and how they express that freedom.

Tell us the freedom you cherish, why and how that freedom is an important part of your life, in 200 words or fewer, and we'll consider it for publication in our Constitution issue. If your entry is published, we'll pay you \$50. Selected authors will be asked to provide a clear, sharp head-and-shoulders color photograph.

Please send your entries to: "My Most Precious Freedom," The American Legion Magazine, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, IN 46206 no later than Nov. 30, 1986.

The Editors

#### **C'Mon Lotteries!**

I know well-meaning crusaders against lotteries intend us no harm, but holy cow, let us have a little harmless fun. Playing the lottery is a fun and enjoyable game and a way to break the monotony of the everyday work week instead of sitting around wishing for TGIF. Besides, most of us don't jump off tall buildings if we don't win. Life goes on as usual.

Richard Schramm Spartanburg, S.C.

#### DATELINE WASHINGTON

#### **A Monumental Problem?**

The House has taken steps to slow down the erection of monuments, memorials and statues that over the years have sprung up in the nation's capital.

During a recent House debate, it was pointed out that there are only about 50 "good spots" available in the core of the capital, and that the time has come to block the erection of further "insignificant works." The Senate is expected to follow the House's lead and pass similar legislation that would set tighter requirements and standards for proposed memorials.

By official count, there are 108 memorials and statues in Washington dedicated to long-forgotten and little-known individuals.

#### Pay Up, Uncle Sam

How long does it take the U.S. government to pay its bills to product suppliers and contractors? That's a question several indignant senators have asked while introducing legislation that would force Uncle Sam to cover his debts more promptly.

It's been three years since Congress passed a law requiring the government to pay its bills in a business-like fashion, but the law apparently is not being followed. Late payments adversely affect those doing business with the government, especially small contractors with financial difficulties. The overdue payments discourage business from working with the government.

"In short, we all lose," said one senator.

The new legislation calls for faster payments on outstanding bills owed to contractors. Proponents of the measure said uneager government agencies have an abundance of excuses for the delays in payment and often end up paying interest.

#### **Good Times, Bad Marriages**

Good economic times might spur more divorces while hard times foster "togetherness," the National Center for Health Statistics has reported.

The divorce rate in the United States appeared to be on the decline when the 1981 recession hit, but as the economy improved through the mid-1980s, the divorce rate tended to increase. The recession apparently discouraged divorce as well as marriage, Center officials said.

The divorce rates also were affected by a tendency of many to marry at a later age or to set up housekeeping without benefit of marriage license. Massachusetts had the lowest divorce rate in 1983, at 3.3 per thousand; Nevada had the highest, at 14 per thousand couples.

#### **Lost Time over Crime**

Crime takes a bite out of American workers each year, but relatively few take time off from work to report the incidents to police, according to Bureau of Justice statistics.

Only 7 percent of workers involved in what is deemed

simple assault lost work time, but a whopping 24 percent of those whose cars were stolen had to take time off because of the theft. In a bureau survey of 60,000 households, interviewers estimated that less than a quarter of an estimated 37 million crime victims reported the incidents to police.

The most frequent excuse for not informing law enforcement officers of crimes was that victims did not feel the incident was important enough. Of those subjected to criminal violence, 25 percent did not report the offense because they felt it was a private or personal matter.

#### **No Rest from Pests**

Don't count on human ingenuity to come up with a solution for those perennial pests that spoil your vegetable garden. The National Research Council in a recent report concluded that there is little we can do to alter the evolutionary process.

Researchers said pesticides have only limited periods of effectiveness before flora and fauna become vulnerable again to predators. In fact, some members of the pest population have been able to survive poisons and then pass their immunities on to their offspring. Before World War II, only seven species of insects and mites were known to be resistant against insecticides. The number has since increased to 447.

The council has recommended that biotechnology be used in easing the problem, but conceded that even this would not stop the pests from evolving strains that in time could resist control agents. Researchers said that instead of relying heavily on current pesticides, farmers should use them in varying dosages or combinations.

#### **Shortage of Geriatricians**

While America's elderly population continues to grow, the numbers of highly trained physicians needed to take care of them have not kept pace. A group of senators wants to change that trend.

The senators are seeking to establish a nationwide academic program for training doctors in the geriatrics specialties. Figures cited by officials show that only 922 of 520,000 American doctors are classified as geriatricians. Yet, according to the National Institute of Aging, about 8,000 of these specialists will be needed by 1990. Legislation has been proposed that would increase geriatric studies at medical schools in order to meet the needs of our aging population.

Improved health care and health-consciousness have increased the length of lives, but that has also increased the need for medical specialists to treat the age-related diseases of the elderly.

#### **Quote of the Month**

"Espionage is a bigger immediate danger to our national security than the various terrorist groups."

William H. Webster FBI Director

## BREAKTHROUGH: REDUCE A HELICOPTER'S SOUND TO A SHADOW OF ITS FORMER SELF.

The sound of a helicopter providing life-saving speed for the ill and injured, or a fast response by law enforcement agencies, has been a welcome intrusion in our communities. But now, as our helicopters go about doing good, they can do so more quietly.

Traditional helicopter designs have tail rotors with two blades which must rotate rapidly to provide directional control. Our engineers devised a slower-turning, four-bladed rotor that provides equal control but reduces noise by fifty percent! This better way to fly not only helps keep our neighborhoods safe and quiet, it helps our military crews go quietly about their missions.

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## Should Congress Ban the Advertising Of Tobacco Products?

#### Rep. Mike Synar, D-Okla.

Cigarettes kill 350,000
Americans every year.
A ban on the seductive and misleading tobacco advertisements that saturate the print media is the next logical step toward addressing this tremendous health problem.

Opponents of a tobacco advertising ban no longer can argue that such legislation

would be unconstitutional. In a recent opinion, the Supreme Court made it very clear that an ad ban would not violate the First Amendment.

According to the court, if Congress can ban the product (which, in the case of tobacco, it certainly could), then it can take the lesser step of reducing the demand through restrictions on advertising.

Faced with the clear constitutionality of such a course, the tobacco industry likely will argue that tobacco advertising does not encourage people to smoke.

If this is true, why is the tobacco industry spending over \$2 billion annually on advertising—more than any other product in America?

According to the industry lobbyists, they are only trying to encourage smokers to switch brands. But only 10 percent of all smokers change brands each year. That means the tobacco industry is spending \$355 for each smoker who switches.

Of course the industry uses advertising to attract new smokers. Why would it do otherwise, when it still argues that its products are safe?

Through advertising, the industry is trying to replace the 1.5 million smokers it loses each year. Ninety percent of all smokers begin while they are still teen-agers, which means their only potential market is children.

Tobacco is treated differently from any other consumer product in America. If it were subject to our drug regulation laws, the Food and Drug Administration would be required to ban it entirely. But there are 50 million smokers in America, which means Congress must take less drastic steps to dis-

courage its use. A ban on tobacco advertising would not restrict personal behavior, but it would prevent tobacco companies from luring people into a habit that kills.





Several months ago legislation was introduced to implement the American Medical Association's proposed ban on tobacco advertising and promotion. The sponsors' stated goal is to reduce tobacco consumption. Yet, they recognize that the cultural roots and general acceptability of smoking makes it unlikely that they

could succeed in banning tobacco products.

It is important to note that this proposal would not only end tobacco advertising in newspapers and on billboards, but also would end tobacco-sponsored sporting events such as tennis and auto racing. This sponsorship is essential to their financial survival; outlawing tobacco sponsorship would lead to severe financial hardship.

The sponsors argue that banning the advertising and promotion of tobacco products will lead to a decline in tobacco consumption and will help prevent non-smokers from acquiring the habit. Nothing could be further from the truth. First, in the 16 nations that have banned tobacco advertising, there has not been a single instance in which the ban led to a change in the trend of consumption in that nation. Second, tobacco advertising is not designed to induce people to begin smoking. Its major action, according to the Surgeon General's 1979 Report, "seems to be to shift brand preferences . . ."

The proposed ban is unconstitutional. Supporters of the ban point out that the Supreme Court recently upheld the Puerto Rican government's right to restrict the advertising of casino gambling. It is significant to note that the court did not uphold an outright ban on advertising, it upheld a restriction on advertising. The court did not overturn its precedents dealing with the issue of the constitutional protection of commercial speech. Rather it found that the Puerto Rican law met the criteria that had been set forth in those decisions.

The fact remains that tobacco products are legal and the advertising of those products is neither misleading nor fraudulent. Time and time again the Supreme Court has ruled that banning the advertising of products under those conditions

is unconstitutional. I believe the court would do the same in the case of tobacco. Congress has the authority to restrict advertising, but not to ban it altogether.

#### YOUR OPINION COUNTS, TOO

Senators and congressmen are interested in constituent viewpoints. You may express your views by writing The Honorable (name), U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510, or The Honorable (name), U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.



## REVIVAL ON MAIN STREET

For many people who live in Small Town USA, Project Main Street is helping to recapture that old excitement about going downtown.

#### By Ben Daviss

IG cities aren't the only American communities feeling the touch of economic and social renewal. Scores of small-town commercial centers that were passed over by progress are being rejuvenated through a program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

By January, almost 200 towns of less than 50,000 population in 20 states will be helping themselves through the private trust's Main Street project. "My initial feeling was that it was another do-gooder federal program," said one participating merchant. "Instead, it teaches us to develop what we have."

The project's structure relies almost entirely on self-help. "The trust isn't a funding organization and there isn't enough state and federal money to help 4,000 towns," said Scott Gerloff, director of the trust's Main Street Center. "We started from the proposition that we'd provide technical assistance, but that each community should expect to do for itself as much as possible."

Each participating downtown area is required to hire and pay for its own Main Street program manager for three years. Then a Main Street "resource team" visits. The team—usually including a banker or financial analyst, a real-estate developer, an architect or designer, a retailer and an advertising executive—spends up to a week exploring the town's strengths and resources and assembling solutions to its problems.

While those solutions are tailored to

each community's individual needs, they always are based on four firm Main Street principles:

• Organization is the program manager's job. The manager forms an executive committee of local civic and business leaders to guide the venture and draw attention to it; then creates a merchants' coalition to help lobby for low-interest loan pools, bond financing, and other enticements to bring new businesses downtown. In Klamath Falls, Ore., manager Stacy Barron organized the merchants' group as a nonprofit corporation, which allows it to syndicate real estate deals and guarantee loans. In 18 months, about \$500,000 in private funds have gone into downtown remodeling and construction. "It's largely a result of a changing attitude toward downtown," he said. "About 90 percent of it is psyching people up."

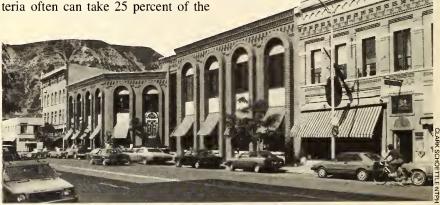
• Design helps that effort. New signs, landscaping and renovation of historic storefronts are a part of the process. In fact, property owners who renovate a building facade designated "historic" under broad National Park Service critical after some take 25 parasets of the

work's cost as a credit against federal income taxes. With that incentive, almost a third of downtown Durango, Colo., has been restored to its 1800s heyday appearance with more than \$1 million spent on one block alone.

• Economic restructuring is equally important. Rather than competing against shopping malls, town centers try to lure specialty shops and service businesses. Space above street-level stores is converted into offices and apartments to create a neighborhood clientele for Main Street entrepreneurs. In Athens, Ga., a vacant department store became a convention center. Another now houses boutiques, cafes and a health spa. The downtown's retail sales grew 20 percent a year—a rate faster than that of the state as a whole—even though five department stores had left the city center for a suburban mall.

• Promotion brings people back downtown to see the results. Merchants in Georgetown, Texas, each year sponsor events such as a Christmas Stroll and a Halloween Festival, as well as noontime outdoor concerts and a farmers' market. The 1983 Italian Festival in Uniontown, Pa., drew 90,000 people to the city's center.

Brian Scott, program coordinator for Oregon's 16 Main Street towns, called the program remarkable. "In 21 months, we've seen more than 1,200 new jobs and 300 new businesses created, with \$15 million of private money invested in rehabilitation and new construction." Scott thinks Main Street "has had more economic impact for the dollar than any other assistance program we've tried." It's worked so well that the trust recently began a three-year pilot project to test the four principles in neighborhoods of urban centers such as Chicago and Boston.



RENEWED-Much of downtown Durango, Colo., has been restored to reflect the 1800s.

Ben Daviss, a free-lance writer from Keene, N.H., covers social issues in America.



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## ANOTHER PANAMA CANAL GIVEAWAY?

#### By Rep. Webb Franklin

VER since the construction

of the Panama Canal, military strategists have viewed Panama as one of the keys to the security of the Western Hemisphere.

In essence, the canal has been the southern flank of our national defenses. In each crisis since the 1930s, the canal has provided a logistical edge for our armed forces. It also has been an enormous strategic advantage, and has given

Our presence in Panama may be more important now than it has ever been. The resolution of several questions about Panama will make up one of the most important foreign policy dilemmas facing the United States in this hemisphere.

the United States maximum strength at

minimum cost.

U.S. bases in Panama, known as the Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), is the only full-time U.S. military presence in Central America. SOUTHCOM also is responsible for South America.

SOUTHCOM's primary mission is to defend the canal. Although military experts generally agree that today's technology makes the canal indefensible, SOUTHCOM's strategic importance has grown.

From his base in the high ground above Panama City, Gen. John Galvin, SOUTHCOM Commander in Chief, oversees a multiplicity of U.S. missions in one of the world's most volatile regions. SOUTHCOM directs reconnaissance flights throughout Central America (including the Salvadoran



Rep. Webb Franklin of Mississippi is a member of the House subcommittee on the Panama Canal/Outer Continental Shelf.



TIME TO ACT—Despite the canal's scheduled surrender in 1999, vital U.S. bases in Panama may yet be saved.

guerrilla camps), directs training maneuvers in Honduras, and oversees other U.S. military intelligence operations designed to counter the threat in the United States' front yard.

However, SOUTHCOM's future in Panama is clouded by uncertainties:

• No provisions exist for continued U.S. bases or our presence in Panama beyond 1999, because of treaties. Any agreement beyond that year will have to be negotiated. Practically speaking, it must be negotiated soon.

• Panama's political leadership has hardly been stable. Elected presidents have come and gone, but Panama's military chief, Gen. Manual Antonio Noriega, is considered the real power in Panama, and both Noriega and other elements within the Panamanian Defense Forces have been associated with Castro.

• Despite years of our generosity and a strong pro-American sentiment among most Panamanians, leftist elements there deeply resent any American presence in Panama and openly work to generate ill will toward the United States.

We began playing by Panama's rules long before the treaty was drafted in 1977. As a result, that treaty gave away the store to the late Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's left-wing strongman who

backed down our negotiators at every turn. The treaties do not provide for U.S. bases in 2000. They do not provide for restraints against Panama's desire to use the canal to promote its own economic ends. They do not provide for a continued U.S. role in canal management.

Indeed, U.S. citizens in the old Canal Zone are leaving in droves, and even the Panamanian professionals working for the Canal Commission are worried about what may happen after 2000 if Panamanian military officials assume key positions in the canal hierarchy.

What the treaties do provide for are U.S. payments such as:

- \$10 million annually for services to the Panama Canal Commission.
- 32 cents per-ton, per-vessel crossing the canal.
- A fixed annual annuity of \$10 million.
- \$10 million a year cumulative from canal profit payments.

The State Department recently began planning toward a joint study with Panama and Japan to find alternatives to the current canal. The State Department already has tried unsuccessfully, to bypass the Defense Department, the Panama Canal Commission and the Congress to set up a new, high-level bureaucracy to carry out engineering feasibility studies required by the treaty.

If Panama wants additional locks built, or wants the canal widened (and it wants both), there are some legitimate reasons why the United States might want to consider helping to pay for those improvements.

But it's time to let Panama know that nothing comes without a price. From now until the canal is completely transferred, we should view every demand the Panamanians make as a potential bargaining chip.

To enhance the security of the democratic nations in Central and South America, we need the link that our Panamanian bases provide. We have interests to protect in Central and South America, and the job will be that much harder to do if we have to rely on bases in Florida and Texas.



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As the world's high-tech leader, the United States is the No. 1 target of espionage. Yet our security systems are mired in legal red tape and bureaucratic inconsistencies.



#### By M. Stanton Evans

LTHOUGH the espionage cases that jolted the nation over the past two years shocked most Americans, many national security experts were not surprised. In fact, given the official attitude toward security during the past decade, it would have been more surprising had they not occurred.

That we should be the object of such spying is no mystery. American progress in computers, micro-electronics and other advanced technological components of modern weaponry, has made us a favored target of the Soviets and others.

The Eastern bloc literally has thousands of agents in diplomatic, scientific, trade and other missions gathering intelligence in the United States, and their numbers have been increasing.

M. Stanton Evans, a radio commentator and columnist, is the director of the National Journalism Center.

## ESPIONAGE IN AMERICA

For instance, at least 4,000 Soviet-bloc persons live in the United States, and from 40 percent to 60 percent have some intelligence assignment. Their prey is a pool of about 4 million Americans with security clearances to work on confidential—mostly defense-related—projects in government and private industry.

With such a dramatic expansion in security risks, it might seem logical to increase our guard against it. However, until recently, the opposite has been the case. Hostile intelligence activities in our midst increased in the 1970s, while virtually every aspect of our internal security and counter-intelligence defenses decreased.

A stream of court deci-

sions and legislative decrees contributed to the problem by savaging the CIA and FBI. Also, federal judges, legislators and executive officials severely hampered or abolished virtually every U.S. government counterintelligence program. The theme of these attacks was doctrinaire resistance to internal security operations-the notion that we had little to fear from penetration by the Soviets or others-and implicit commitment to the view that access to a federal job, and even to a security clearance, is a matter of constitutional rights.

In obedience to these theories, two government internal security committees suffered shutdowns: the security divisions of the Justice Department and Civil Service Commission (now the Office of Personnel Management), and the Subversive Activities Control Board. Also, the domestic security functions of the FBI were drastically weakened, local police intelligence files were either destroyed or locked up and federal access to criminal justice data was restricted.

HILE this was going on, civil libertarian rules and standards were issued to federal security employees, stressing heavily the rights and sensitivities of applicants for federal jobs. Guidelines were revamped to tell investigators what they could not



do to deny someone a job or FOUL DEEDS-The most damaging disclosure of U.S. miliclearance. The 1974 Privacy tary secrets in decades may Act and related court decihave come at the hands of consions forced disclosure of victed spy John Walker (right), personnel reports, and suba Navy veteran who could have jected those who came up passed to the Soviets critical with negative findings to information on Trident submarines such as the USS Ohio legal penalties and fines. By (far left). the early 1980s, the federal personnel security program had become a legal basket-

case.
Also during that period, the federal government's policy was to avoid asking prospective employees if they were communists on the grounds that such questions would have a "chilling effect" on their civil liberties. Mere membership in the Communist Party, according to this reasoning, was not a disqualification for a federal job—even one

requiring a security clearance. The 1978 exchange in which then chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Alan Campbell, revealed this amazing fact to Sen. Strom Thurmond of South

Carolina, went as follows: Thurmond: 'Is it accurate that the Civil Service Commission, some time ago, ruled that applicants for federal employment could not be asked whether they are or have been members of the



Communist Party or other organizations that are committed to the violent overthrow of American society, or whose sympathies lie with a government other than the U.S. government?"

Campbell: "Yes, it is true that we were advised by counsel that in relationship to the protections in the Privacy Act, such questions were inappropriate."

HE relevant questions, however, continue to appear on personnel forms. Also, while OPM runs checks on civilian employees throughout the government, the Department of Defense has its own investigative service for military persons, and has continued to ask about such matters.

CSC/OPM also abolished its security research and analysis section, containing literally millions of entries on revolutionary, subversive or violence-prone organizations, and on individuals connected with them. Maintaining such data, CSC/OPM concluded, would also violate the requirements of the Privacy Act, which forbids compiling records on how people exercise their First Amendment rights.

According to the CSC, keeping track of such unpleasant matters was better left to the FBI. As it hap-

EMPTY FILES—Because civil liberty laws prohibit maintaining many types of personnel records, granting security clearances to millions of servicemen and federal employees has become routine.

pened, however, the FBI also was being put out of business as a domestic security agency. Under so-called "criminal standard" guidelines handed down in 1976, the agency was barred from monitoring the actions of suspected persons or groups, unless there was evidence that a crime had already been, or was about to be committed.

Under this standard, an FBI official testified that his agency was not allowed to clip and file publicly available material from the Maoist Progressive Labor Party, which openly had avowed its goal to infiltrate the nation's uniformed services. Since urging such infiltration was not a crime in and of itself, the FBI probably knew less about the matter than an interested member of the public. "We're practically out of the domestic security field," said FBI Director William Webster.

Similar steps were taken at the state and local levels. In response to "civil liberties" lawsuits, police intelligence files have been

Continued on page 56

CARBON COPY—The prize from one Soviet heist apparently was the U.S. F-15 look-down, shoot-down radar, which now is found in Soviet MiG-25 Foxbat jets.

Preying on human frailties, Soviet spies use bribery, blackmail and deceit to gain U.S. military and industrial secrets. But volunteers and legal tactics also are prime sources.

#### By Tom Polgar

ORE than 30 espionage cases are pending in U.S. courts, according to the Department of Justice. Other sources claim that there have been 57 court cases involving espionage during the past 30 months. This may not sound like many in a country with a population of 250 million, until you consider that:

- Known spies are only the tip of the iceberg. No one can say how many spies remain concealed and continue activities against U.S. national security interests.
- A single spy in a key position, at a hub of secret communications, for example, can do enormous damage.
- Spies are not recruited among the population at large, but come mostly from the ranks of those who have access to U.S. secrets and hold positions of trust.
- 1985 may have been "the year of the spy" in terms of publicity, but almost every year in the past 50 has had significant cases of espionage in the United States. Since the end of World War II, the Soviet Union and Eastern European

Tom Polgar, a World War II Army veteran, is a retired highly decorated CIA agent who specializes in intelligence and national security reporting.



# HOW THE SOVIETS STEAL OUR SECRETS

communist countries were implicated in the majority of these cases.

Espionage is not a sport or a parlor game. Nations seldom advertise their successes in spying. It is the nature of the business that the public hears about spies mostly when they are caught, particularly in the United States, where the government must make its case against the accused in open court.

The trial of a spy, the presentation in public of proof of espionage against the

United States, is a painful process for all concerned. If convicted, the defendant may be facing a life sentence or certainly many years in prison, but the government is inevitably embarrassed. It must admit that it has failed to keep its secrets and it must uncover its own security failures for all to see. The graver the damage, the worse the embarrassment. There also are risks that the presentation of evidence required to convince a jury may lead to further

16

unauthorized and undesirable disclosures, and that the publicity about the high payments to certain spies may inspire others to improve their financial situation at the nation's expense.

The news coverage of recent spy trials, plus federal court records, offer irrefutable proof that the Soviets obtained secret information from the very center of U.S. nuclear energy development; they gained access to U.S. military planning and military communications; they learned the technical secrets of U.S. spy satellites; they gleaned U.S. communications intelligence collection capabilities; and they were exposed to highly valuable data on scientific and technological developments.

The Walker espionage case illustrated much of the above. John Walker, a former chief radioman of the U.S. Navy; his brother, Arthur Walker, a former lieutenant commander in the Navy; his friend, Jerry Whitworth, another former chief radioman; and Walker's son, Michael, a sailor on a nuclear submarine, were charged with running a Soviet spy ring that, for some of them, apparently operated for nearly 20 years.

According to federal prosecutors at the Norfolk trial of Arthur Walker, the information provided to the Soviets included U.S. naval contingency plans in case of war, vulnerabilities of specific U.S. naval vessels, and details on the communications procedures of the U.S. armed forces. Such intelligence would have given the Soviets a fantastic advantage in any confrontation with U.S. forces.

More recently, in the trial of Ronald W. Pelton in Baltimore, government witnesses disclosed that through this 14-year employee of the super-secret National Security Agency, the Soviets may have obtained the means to counteract certain technical projects, which cost the United States hundreds of millions of dollars annually to operate.

Besides stealing military secrets, the Soviets also have been highly successful in using their intelligence agencies to transfer high technology.

This problem is just about as grave as that of espionage and has been the topic of many hearings by congressional committees. For example, Adm. Bobby R. Inman, then deputy director, Central Intelligence Agency, testified before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs:

"Since the early '70s, the Soviets and their surrogates have increasingly used their national intelligence services to



CONVICTED SPIES—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed in 1953 for giving the Soviets atom bomb secrets.

acquire Western civilian technologies. For example, automobile, energy, chemical and even consumer electronics technologies were organized. They also strive to get technologies of proven Western weapons and component designs that can be applied directly to Soviet weapons research and development and industrial needs."

NMAN predicted that Western security services will be severely tested by the continuing Soviet efforts. In light of the most recent developments, we can say that Inman was correct in defining the nature of the problem and in his conclusions about the difficult challenges to U.S. security and counter-intelligence authorities arising from the continuing Soviet conspiracies.

In June 1986, FBI Director William H. Webster said that "espionage is a bigger immediate danger to our national security than the various terrorist groups","

The American public is perplexed and puzzled about the continuing successes of Soviet espionage in the United States. Despite security programs in government and industry, the employment of tens of thousands of counterintelligence and security officers and time-consuming personal background investigations, Soviet spying in the United States prospers. Although the Soviets face more difficult obstacles than some years ago, they and their cohorts have not been blocked, detered or frightened from gaining unauthorized access to U.S. secrets.

Why? What is the key to the Soviet spying successes? Based on my more than 35 years of experience in the oper-

SIMILAR—The Soviets are believed to have used U.S. Sidewinder blueprints to build their Atoll air-to-air missile.



A SWAP—Imprisoned Soviet spy Rudolf Abel was traded by the United States in 1962 for U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers.

ational end of the U.S. intelligence effort, I can say that Soviet achievements evolved from careful planning, extensive training, consistency and determination in execution, concentration on priorities and a consistent, massive commitment of manpower and financial resources.

The Soviets are not 10 feet tall. Their country is backward and inefficient in many respects. Their system has some terrible flaws and their society is a textbook example of unfulfilled aspirations. Nevertheless, when the Soviets set out to do something they consider to be of overriding importance, they are capable of generating great momentum and impressive results. Soviet space and military technologies are among the examples of outstanding Soviet performances. We should not kid ourselves that Soviet successes derive solely from their ability to steal our information.

The intelligence arms of the Soviet government—the KGB, the GRU, state Continued on page 52



## FBI: We're Winning

ESPIONAGE SEEMS TO BE RAMPANT IN THE UNITED STATES. HERE'S WHAT THE FBI'S TOP INTELLIGENCE OFFICER SAYS WE MUST DO TO PROTECT OUR SECRETS.

**American Legion Magazine:** Is the United States losing the espionage war with the Soviet Union and its KGB spy network?

**James H. Geer:** We have had some difficult battles, but we are not losing the war. We suffered some significant loss in the Walker case because it went on for years before we could neutralize the operation. On the other hand, we have had a number of interdiction victories early on and have prevented such loss. So, while the number of espionage arrests has focused a lot of attention and made people wonder whether or not we were losing, from our perspective it's quite the contrary. We're doing a good job and winning.

**Q.** Is heavy publicity on U.S. agents of the Soviets hampering your efforts?

Quite the contrary. If there is a good side to an espionage case, it is in creating public awareness of the nature of the threat from Soviet and other intelligence services. It sensitizes the public and particularly people who work with classified material.

• How serious is the problem of espionage against the United States?

Quite serious. The United States is a world power and a leader in many areas, including science and technology. Therefore, it receives the most attention from intelligence services of those countries whose interests are hostile to our own. In terms of numbers of those people operating in the United States, it is Target No. 1.

**U.** What are the numbers?

More than 200 establishments operate in the United States. By that I mean embassies, consulates and busi-



James H. Geer, an Army veteran who has been with the FBI for 22 years, is head of the intelligence division.

ness enterprises from which officials of countries such as the Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc countries are operating. Those establishments have from 4,000 to 5,000 officials. If you limit the numbers to the Soviets and their locations you get about 2,600 officials—and a good third of them are going to be either known or suspected intelligence officers.

**U.** What are these KGB agents really after?

The KGB, and the military arm of Soviet intelligence, the GRU, are heavily interested in science and technology, particularly computers, and other high-technology. The Soviets lag behind the United States in a number of these areas, and they've made a conscious decision that it is, perhaps, cheaper to steal from us than it is to conduct their own research and development.

## The Espionage War

Isn't this "stealing" grand larceny on an international scale?

Yes. There are, however, all types of intelligence oper-A. ations that aren't theft of classified documents or material. A great deal of non-classified information is overtly collected. If you are talking about the activities of the intelligence services, in addition to science and technology, their espionage also involves the theft of U.S. military plans especially crisis contingency plans. Also involved is a kind of political intelligence: How is the United States going to move policywise, vis-a-vis another country? I have just highlighted science and technology.

. To what extent are "Silicon Valley" secrets wide open to KGB theft through the Soviet San Francisco Consulate?

I wouldn't put it in terms of being wide open. It cer-A. tainly presents a target that is going to be high on the Soviets' list of priorities. If you examine the more recent espionage cases, you'll find that the days of ideological spying have left us and we are now looking at the mercenary who is completely motivated by financial gain. Perhaps there are other reasons for spying such as a desire for revenge, but money is the primary motivating factor.

Couldn't we stop the leaks by closing the consulate? Closing the consulate would make it more difficult for A. them by not having an official establishment nearby with diplomats or people under diplomatic cover and immunity. To say that closing it would remove the problem is, of course, not the case. They would also certainly retaliate against any such closing.

A more effective move would be similar to the steps taken by Congress and the administration to establish some parity between the number of American diplomats in the USSR and the number of Soviet diplomats in this country, and to restrict

their freedom of movement.

• Will reduction of the Soviet U.N. staff, as ordered by the administration, reduce that threat?

There is no question about it. We have established his-A. torically that the U.N. is used to conduct intelligence activity.

How serious is the U.N. spy problem?

It's serious in that the U.N. allows the Soviets to assign A. many more officials to this country. It also gives members of the U.N. Secretariate, as Arkady Shevchenko was, free access to areas of the country such as the Silicon Valley, as well as sensitive areas on the East Coast.

**U.** Is American spying for the Soviets becoming even more serious a problem than the spying the KGB does?

I wouldn't describe that as being more serious—cer-A. tainly in the long term—but within the past two or three years a number of cases were not classical recruitment of an American citizen by a Soviet intelligence officer, but an American citizen who, motivated by financial gain, volunteered his services to the Soviet Union or other foreign intelligence services.

**U.** Average people find it difficult to understand why an American citizen would do such a thing. Why?

I, too, find it incredibly difficult to understand. Being A. a traitor to your own country, in my view, is far worse than being a criminal in some cases. I am concerned by volunteer spying, but I have to consider such cases as aberrations.

### can't shadow every suspicious American citizen.

**U.** Is espionage by the Soviet-bloc nations and Cuba as

damaging as the Soviets'?

Well, yes it is equally serious, and only less so because A. of the numbers. Not only have we seen intelligence activities on behalf of those countries just mentioned, but also we have seen Soviet intelligence services use the services of Eastern-bloc countries as surrogates. Apparently, the assumption is that we will be less suspicious of Poles and Czechs, etc.

How do you handle all these agents? Aren't you

overwhelmed by their sheer number?

Without getting into specific methods or techniques of A. operations, we concentrate on persons we have known or suspected as being intelligence officers—for example, the one-third of Soviet diplomats here. We try to create a hostile environment in which they have to operate. Having said that volunteer spies are a problem, our concentration never can be on Americans; we just can't shadow every suspicious American citizen. We must concentrate instead on that foreign intelligence officer-to keep him occupied and make his work difficult.

. And catch the occasional American when he con-

tacts a foreign agent?

Yes, hopefully, as with the Jeffries case in the District A. of Columbia. We prevented him from providing some Continued on page 50

# Sow the seeds Victor Plant & Your own Vegetables

WHEN AMERICA marched off to world wars twice in this century, millions of patriotic posters distributed across the nation urged Americans to contribute to the war effort. These brightly colored placards were instrumental in mobilizing the national will to meet and defeat the enemy and in "Sowing the Seeds of Victory."







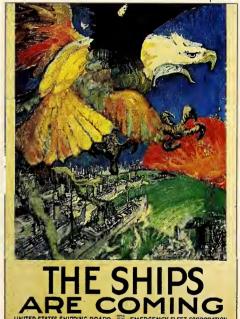












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POSTERS
The American Legion
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Indianapolis, IN 46206
\$5 each; \$35 for 9 shown here; or
\$50 for complete set of 12.

#### IN MY OPINION

Remember the old days when a doctor's call was \$3; when people laughed and got together more often? Life seemed simpler and happier then, but . . .

## Were They Really The GOOD OLD DAYS?



CHECKUP—Life expectancy in the '30s was 58.5 years. Today it's nearly 75.

#### By Joseph C. Keeley

ANY of us like to think back to what we call the good old days, whether they were 10 or 50 years ago. By moving backward in time we find ourselves in a happier era when life seemed more pleasant. Memory has a way of emphasizing the agreeable experiences of the past.

The good old days can usually provide enjoyable recollections of places and people we knew, but there are some details that are better forgotten. There may have been congenial gatherings of families and friends, but they often came after a long hard day of work. Ten-hour workdays were common and jobs often paid poorly. Most people had to skimp to make ends meet and when a person was no longer able to hold a job his future was likely to be grim.

One of the more positive aspects of those good old days was that in case of illness medical care didn't cost much. A visit to a doctor's office cost only \$2

Joseph C. Keeley, author of numerous books and articles, is a former editor of The American Legion Magazine.

or \$3, and if you had to go to a hospital you didn't have to mortgage your home to pay the bill. The trouble was that many doctors were handicapped by limited knowledge. I saw an amusing example of this in the early '30s. I visited a drug store where a friend worked and he laughingly showed me two identical prescriptions from the same doctor. One had been brought in earlier that day by a little boy who was close to tears. His father had suffered a heart attack, the doctor had been called and had written a prescription. Later that day a woman had handed the druggist

an identical prescription. Wondering if there had been another heart attack, the druggist asked what was wrong. The woman's daughter, it seems, had been bitten by a bee!

Of course there was more to life than work and illness in those times. People found myriad ways to enjoy themselves. There was more socializing among neighbors and relatives. Theaters offered entertainment and, in time,

DAWN TO DUSK-Without the modern time-saving appliances, household demands offered little spare time for mothers and wives.





popular even then, despite anxious moments waiting for the iceman to return before the food spoiled.

movies became an important facet of life. There were playgrounds long before Disney came along and people amused themselves at picnics, church socials, holiday festivals and county and state fairs.

There was less travel and most people used the trolley and train. Those higher up in the social order had their carriages and, later, their Locomobiles and Pierce-Arrows. A fortunate few traveled abroad or across the country, taking a week or more to cross the Atlantic or several days to go from coast to coast.

Today a trip across the Atlantic or across the country is a matter of a few hours. That, as much as anything, indicates how life has accelerated in the course of a few decades. It is hard to realize that only during the past century have the electric light, automobile, telephone and airplane come into common use. Not to mention central heating, indoor plumbing and many other things we take for granted. Undeniably, we enjoy a better life than even the wealthiest could command in those good

Not many made it into the top income brackets a half century ago. The family income in 1935-36 averaged \$1,631. Indeed, the Wages and Hours Act, passed in 1938, set a minimum wage of only 25¢ per hour for a 44-hour week.

In the course of seven years, the minimum hourly wage increased to only 40¢ for a 40-hour week. By 1983 the average personal income had risen to \$11,875. By the end of 1986, according to the U.S. News & World Report, there will be one millionaire in every 100 American households.

ODAY there are more opportunities and better education that people can take advantage of. The 1985 Census Bureau report compares the present with the past: "Less than 45 years ago a solid majority of people were either high school dropouts or had not gone beyond elementary school." Now 86 percent of those surveyed had high school diplomas and 22 percent had college degrees. Not many years ago, a college degree was for relatively few young people.

However, the most important advantage we have today is that we are living longer. In 1900, according to U.S. Chamber of Commerce statistics, life expectancy was 47.3 years. In 1936 it had climbed to 58.5 years and it is now close to 75 years. Babies have a better chance at life. In 1938 there were 32.1 infant deaths per thousand. In 1981 the figure had dropped to 11.9.

Not only do wonder drugs lengthen life, but also surgical procedures have been improved so that doctors routinely

perform organ transplants and brain surgery, attach severed limbs and perform other operations that were considered impossible only a few years ago. And more such miracles are constantly being announced.

In the good old days, a lengthened life span would have meant tragedy for old people no longer able to work. However, the problem of the aged has been greatly eased in two ways. In 1935 President Franklin Roosevelt made Social Security a part of his New Deal. Private pension plans were pushed by various unions so that today tens of millions are covered by them.

The long holidays we now take for granted were certainly not a part of a workingman's life a few decades ago. The number of our national legal holidays has been increased and the holidays have been stretched into long weekends. Vacations, too, have been lengthened.

Continuing scientific research brings constant changes in the way we live. Not long ago, a houswife spent much of her life slaving at home. There were babies to mind, clothes to wash, canning to be done and meals to cook. There was truth in the saying that mother's work was never done. Today an array of appliances frees her for other activities. She can head for the shops, do

Continued on page 49

### SHOWDOWN

## F-16 vs. F-20

#### By Jay Stuller

FTER a dogfight waged on paper at an altitude no higher than a bureaucrat's desk, the Air Force may soon decide whether it will add another tactical jet fighter to America's arsenal, or buy more of a warbird it already has.

Analysts at Wright-Patterson AFB in Ohio may recommend that the brass either purchase Northrop Corporation's new F-20 Tigershark, or stick with General Dynamics' F-16 Fighting Falcon, in production since the late 1970s.

At stake is a contract award for nearly 300 planes currently scheduled for this November, if not the Tigershark's very existence. For an aircraft that has never seen combat—and despite two of the three ever built having crashed—the F-20 has created remarkably loud political thunder.

The F-16, versatile and highly regarded worldwide, is a superior airto-air fighter with advanced avionics, capable of speeds in excess of Mach 2, (about 1,500 mph), an airframe that withstands at least nine times the force of gravity and a cockpit seat and control design that helps the pilot withstand such forces. Fighting Falcon teams also have dominated international air-to-ground bombing competitions. Some 1,500 F-16s have been produced, and are flown by more than a dozen air forces.

Enter the F-20. Originally developed for the export market, Northrop so far has invested about \$800 million in the Tigershark, without government financing.

Jay Stuller, a San Francisco-based journalist and frequent contributor to this magazine, often writes about defense issues.

BATTLE LINES
ARE DRAWN
BETWEEN JET
FIGHTERS THAT,
WING FOR WING,
ARE BOTH
RATED TOPS.

The fighter is the successor to Northrop's F-5, a plane created with government funding and manufactured primarily for export. Some 2,500 F-5s, worth more than \$5 billion, have been sold internationally. In fact, the Tigershark was originally called the F-5G.

Foreign governments showed little interest in the F-20, preferring instead

to purchase the F-16. If the Tigershark apparently was unwanted by the U.S. Air Force, it wasn't good enough for Venezuela, Korea, Pakistan and Turkey, seemed to be the reasoning. To win over these governments, Northrop would first have to win over the Pentagon.

In April 1985, Northrop sent to Air Force Secretary Verne Orr and Air Force Chief of Staff, Gen. Charles Gabriel, an unsolicited offer to deliver 396 F-20s within four years, at a fixed price of \$15 million each in 1986 dollars. The company also proposed to supply spare parts and additional material at a fixed price of \$475 per flying hour for 20 years.

Since fully equipped F-16s cost between \$18 million and \$20 million

TIGERSHARK—In 2½ minutes, the F-20 can climb 32,000 feet and lock onto a target 60 nautical miles from its ground base.



NORTHROP CORF

each, the price differential clearly captured imaginations. That the Tigershark was wholly the product of free enterprise—except for Air Force supervision of tests at Edwards AFB-also gave it a certain elan.

General Dynamics counterattacked. In June it offered the Air Force a "specially configured" F-16C at a flyaway cost of \$9.7 million each, with a guaranteed \$554 for maintenance per flying hour. While this craft would not contain all the gear found in the typical F-16C sold to the Air Force for \$15.5 million each in 1985, the new price also showed a willingness by General Dynamics to take a lower profit.

The Air Force has resisted considering the F-20. Officials high and low generally refuse comment on the Tigershark, saying, "It's not one of our planes." As Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger wrote in a letter to the Atlantic Monthly, in response to an article that blistered the Defense Department for not buying the Tigershark, "the F-20 was not designed for, or intended for U.S. forces.'

On one hand, Weinberger acknowledged that a reluctance to procure the F-20 "does not mean that Northrop has not built a very good aircraft," and he added that the United States has "not discouraged foreign countries from buying the aircraft." However, he also noted, "We simply cannot put our pilots in the position of flying planes we know cannot meet the scenarios our pilots must face."

Members of Congress disagreed with Weinberger, and in a December 1985 funding resolution, urged the Air Force to hold a competition for all who wished to enter. Although Congress set a July 1, 1986 decision deadline, the Air Force didn't release its formal requests for proposals until April 1986. Since Northrop and General Dynamics simply have to resubmit their previous offerings in the proper form, the official evaluation is on.

Which is the better plane? Well, both are impressive machines that get the juices flowing in civilian and military pilots alike. But as defense analyst Bert Cooper noted in his brief, there is "fundamental disagreement about the combat value of the performance and operational features of these aircraft, as well as the costs of acquiring and operating them.'

The F-20 has a laser inertial navigation system that can be aligned in just 22 seconds, equipment that enables it



to have the fastest scramble time in the world. Within 21/2 minutes from a cold start, the Tigershark can climb to 32,000 feet and lock onto a target more than 60 nautical miles from its ground base.

In addition to its speed and gravity resistance, the F-20 contains the latest in multimode radars and in tests has fired various weapons, including the AIM-7F Sparrow missile, the AIM-9 Sidewinder missile, Maverick air-to-ground missiles and others. It also packs two 20mm cannons.

N MORE than 1,450 test flights, said C. R. Gates, Northrop's F-20 program manager, the Tigershark has maintained a mission reliability rate of 96 percent. In one test, the F-20 carried out 12 intercept missions in a 12-hour period against simulated intruders, with an average ground turnaround time of only 15 minutes. Requiring relatively simple maintenance, a crew of 180 could support a Tigershark squadron, as opposed to 400 for most other fighter squadrons.

The F-16, however, carries a larger missile payload and has a slightly greater combat range. (Both range from 500 to 600 miles.) The Fighting Falcon's mission reliability has averaged better than 80 percent, with 90 percent in some wings, the best of any operational fleet.

But while the F-16 has better acceleration and sustained turn rates, the Tigershark may have a better instantaneous turn rate, which, as Cooper noted, "some consider a significant feature." Northrop makes much of the F-20's fastscramble capability, and General Dynamics also has offered to include that in its newly configured F-16C. But

FIGHTING FALCON—With a larger missile payload and greater range, the F-16 mission reliability averaged over 80 percent.

with today's continental intruder radar detection, a rapid scramble isn't all that important; the Air Force asks for only five minutes.

A decision must also involve national policy matters that transcend aircraft performance. For example, F-16s now sit on 28 air bases in 13 countries and on five continents, ready-made maintenance bases conceivably available if America needs them. But the F-16's maintenance demands place more American advisers in foreign environments; if Tigersharks sell in the United States, leading to foreign purchases, the smaller overseas adviser crews would leave fewer Americans vulnerable to terrorist activity.

"Bringing the F-20 into production would establish another production line for fighter aircraft," wrote Cooper, "which can be viewed as expanding and diversifying the defense industrial base." And yet, reducing F-16 production also reduces the efficiency of a welldeveloped production line and skilled workforce.

The F-16 vs. F-20 showdown is bound to please and ire equal numbers, no matter which wins the paper dogfight. However, Northrop's private fighterbuilding initiative already has had an effect, whether the F-20 Tigershark lives or dies. It has brought some competition to the modernization of America's tactical air squadrons. And since both are excellent fighters, the nation simply stands to get a little more bang for its defense buck.

#### WHAT'S RIGHT WITH AMERICA

# The Quest For EXCELLENCE

"DOOMSAYERS
BE DAMNED,"
SAYS BASEBALL'S
CZAR. "THERE'S
A LOT RIGHT
WITH AMERICA!"

#### By Peter Ueberroth

HE doomsayers—and they are many—can be counted on to spend much of their time criticizing America, from foreign policy to social injustices; from urban blight to the farm crisis. During five years as president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committeethe small, private organization that staged and managed the 1984 Olympic Games—I had considerable contact with the doomsayers, and though they're sometimes right, I say, "Doomsayers be damned." There's a lot right with America!

Sure, some things are wrong, too. Our country is not perfect, neither are our leaders, but our way of life—the freedoms that we as individuals are given by right of birth—not only is the best there is, but it is the best that man has ever conceived.

Before becoming commissioner of baseball, Peter Ueberroth managed the most profitable Olympic Games in history at Los Angeles in 1984. As I breathe deeply and freely, I thank my lucky stars that there is so much that is right with our way of life.

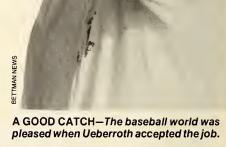
I know how lucky I am. I'm from ordinary stock with an ordinary upbringing, and graduated as an ordinary student from an ordinary university. Yet, I've been able to succeed because of my extraordinary good fortune to be born an American.

Nothing stays the same in life. Everything either progresses or regresses—marriage, business, friendship, health, knowledge and wisdom.

America is progressing—clearly progressing. You may not realize it. You certainly don't read about it in the newspapers, or hear about it on the radio, or see much evidence of it on the nightly news. But the clear, unvarnished truth is there is no doubt that our country is a better place to live.

This can be seen in such areas as the media, opportunity and entrepreneurship, health, human relations and international relations.

Take the media. The very people who bring you the news are doing it much



better, with greater professionalism, fairness, speed and accuracy. The media give each one of us greater access to a variety of viewpoints and take the lead in our society's efforts to fight crime and expose injustices.

Despite much negative bias by the media toward the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee during five years of preparation for the games, the media, in the end, became our greatest allies

in our battles against individuals and agencies who sought to hold us up by charging exorbitant amounts for services and goods.

The media's dedication in the fight against timely evils was evident in the recent cover story reports by *Time* and *Newsweek* on drug abuse. Talk about impact. Almost every American was exposed to the problem.

In the field of business, there are greater opportunities and more avenues open to creative entrepreneurship today than ever before. And since much of the growth is in the service

businesses, large start-up costs and sophisticated technical know-how are less critical to success.

I remember when I started my travel business 25 years ago. The chamber of commerce wouldn't even consider my application because I had no track record. That's not necessary anymore. More important is the professionalism with which one conducts himself. And that's how it should be.

S FOR health, there are no guarantees, but all of the medical and scientific advances of the past few decades have unquestionably created longer and better quality lives. Being in the vanguard of those advances, the people of America have benefited most of all. They are healthier, stronger and better suited for a long and bountiful life.

The advances our country has made in human relations over the past two or three decades are equally well documented. I sometimes wonder what my grandfather—a man of German heritage—would have thought had he lived to see me accept the Scopus Award from Hebrew University or select Rafer Johnson to run the final leg of the torch relay at the 1984 Olympic Games.

Americans always have demonstrated a grave concern for social injustices and have had some success in bringing pressure to bear against those who practice it. Take baseball. Thanks to Jackie Robinson and other pioneers, baseball is represented by all races and



ALL FOR ONE—Cincinnati's Pete Rose and Montreal manager Buck Rodgers support Ueberroth in his quest for drug-free baseball.

nationalities, and each is equally well paid and rewarded in every way.

It is by no means perfect, but it's better. A generation ago, who would have believed that a woman could run for vice president of the United States? Yet, my daughters believe that in their lifetime a woman will be elected to the highest office in the land.

Internationally, we've gone the longest period in our modern history without a major hostile conflict. We're learning that it's better to settle differences peacefully than to settle them in battle. Reagan and Gorbachev, by exchanging greetings on New Year's Day 1986, took a large step in the right direction.

When the Olympic Games ended in August 1984, 20,000 athletes from all over the world went home and, in effect, served the United States as ambassadors of goodwill. They shared the good experiences they had in our country with families and friends. They told about Americans they met, how they broke bread with them, competed against them, laughed and cried with them, and how Americans, too, were good, honest and decent folk. They debunked the myth of the Ugly American.

Are there major threats and obstacles ahead? Yes, but we can avoid nuclear devastation from the outside and drug infestation from the inside. Even the fight against world poverty, I believe, can be won, because the people of America are committed to making our world a better place.

'AMERICANS
HAVE ALWAYS
DEMONSTRATED
A GRAVE
CONCERN FOR
SOCIAL
INJUSTICES.'



PAVING THE WAY—Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers broke the color barrier in the major leagues.

WIDE WOR

## U.S. MILITARY RESERVES READY OR NOT?

#### **By Steve Salerno**

HOULD war break out tomorrow, it is likely that the fighting burden would fall rapidly from the shoulders of our active duty troops to those of countless bricklayers, bartenders and busdrivers who had been called to the front: the nation's 1.1 million military reservists.

"Today's National Guard and

Reserve continue to assume an increasingly important role," James E. Webb, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, told a congressional subcommittee this year. Webb went on to characterize reservists as vital to the very defensive posture of America.

He was hardly overstating the case. Reservists account for 34 percent of America's total military force; what's more, two-thirds of our domestically based combat support troops are part-timers. In some key theaters, such as Southern Europe, reserve troops would be expected to offset the mon-

umental manpower advantage currently enjoyed by opposing forces.

Whether our reservists are up to the challenge is a matter of some controversy.

The Pentagon's growing dependency on reserve forces is no accident. On the contrary, America's movement toward them has been spurred by several pragmatic considerations, chiefly

Steve Salerno is a California-based freelance author who writes on American defense issues.

# ARE RESERVISTS BEING TRAINED ADEQUATELY TO MEET THEIR WARTIME MISSION?



CRITICS ASK—Will war wait the 30 days needed to make our Reserve force combat ready?

money. A part-time army may save the government as much as 80 percent over a similarly sized full-time unit.

A second major factor is the declining manpower pool among 18- to 21-year-olds. The end of the baby boom is expected to augur a precipitous fall-off in all forms of enlistment over the next decade. There being fewer fresh young recruits to draw from, troops required on short notice would have to come from the ranks of older, existing reserve units.

Fortunately, at a time when the concept of a part-time army is attractive to

the Pentagon, a reserve hitch seems equally attractive to Americas youth. The main reason may be the current economic recovery. When unemployment is low, enlistment in full-time military forces tends to decline, with volunteer candidates favoring a lesser military commitment that allows them to work around their regular jobs.

Reserve forces also have been the beneficiary of an image-oriented, multimillion-dollar advertising investment by Uncle Sam. Once viewed principally as a haven from the draft, reservists are enjoying a resurgence that is

reflected in the caliber of its recruits. The proportion of enlistees with high school diplomas now stands at 80 percent—up some 15 percent

in just six years.

As a result of all this, America's total reserve force—which encompasses reservists of the four primary branches, plus the Air National Guard, Army National Guard and Coast Guard Reserve—has grown to roughly half the size of our total active forces. Nonetheless, the Soviets, with their steady ratio of 1.4 reservists to every active duty soldier, appear once again to have an on-paper advantage.

The shifting balance of forces has focused unprecented attention on the adequacy—or inadequacy—of our reserve program, particularly abroad. In the southern region of Europe, where Warsaw Pact forces have their active duty NATO counterparts outnumbered by as much as 2 to 1 in some major combat assignments, the performance of backup troops activated in the wake of a sudden skirmish might hold the key to preventing escalation of the conflict to the nuclear plateau, warned Rep. Les Aspin of the House Armed Services

Committee, "If the reservists are not effective, we are in deep trouble.'

Aspin's concern goes to the heart of the matter, for the handicaps facing America's part-time soldiers are numerous and sobering:

• Relatively few reservists train with equipment they'd be using in wartime. Army Reserve mechanics whose wartime mission is to repair M-1 tanks have yet to see the weapon; their tool kits were intended for older tanks whose parts are not interchangeable with those of the M-1. Fighter pilots in the Air Force Reserve tend to work with simulators, rather than aircraft, or with planes that, at an average age of 15.9 years, are two or three technological generations removed from those flown by active troops. In many cases these older planes cannot safely land on the decks of modern aircraft carriers, as might be required in a foreign battle zone.

• The increasing sophistication of modern weapons severely complicates the job of training part-time recruits. Reservists, typically on active duty for only 38 days per year, are unlikely to master equipment that has been known to stymie their full-time counterparts. The prospect of highly intricate machinery being operated by novice troops is not a comforting one. Modern infantry weapons call for a high level of eye-hand coordination that withers quickly without regular drills. Even noncombat skills such as map reading rely upon constant practice.

• There is an acute shortage among reserve units of medical professionals—an especially dismal weakness when one considers that the Pentagon counts on the reserve force to supply about 70 percent of the Army's medical manpower. The ranks of other skilled personnel, notably pilots and submarine commanders, are thinning daily as well, amid the lure of the private sector.

 The conventional communications equipment issued to reserve infantrymen is often incompatible with newer automated versions used by the regular forces. Reservists carrying older radios with manual frequency selection would effectively be cut off from the full-time troops bearing the Army's new TRI-TAC radio units, which feature automatic switching.

• Comparable oversights or inconsistencies pervade the reservists at most levels. The Marine Corps Reserve has a field cannon that can be lifted only by a new-generation helicopter that, under



FLYING TIME—"We measure how many hours a pilot puts behind the joystick, not what he has learned," Aspin said.

present plans, will not be supplied to the Corps' reserve air wing until 1998 effectively leaving the Corps without a means to deploy its own equipment. The National Guard, one of whose main functions would be transporting crucial wartime provisions, is short some 12,000 heavy-duty trucks.

HE foregoing problems show up in the combat readiness ratings, or C-ratings, given the various branches of the reserve forces. The ratings run from C-1 to C-5, with one being the highest. Although two thirds of the nation's overall reservists were graded C-3, "Marginally Combat Ready," or better in 1985, this appears to be a case of damning the reservists with faint praise: The Pentagon defines "Marginally Combat Ready" as having "major deficiencies in wartime resources or training, which limit performance capability." Others, such as Rep. Les Aspin, worry that the Pentagon's fundamental emphasis on quantity rather than quality makes even the highest marks suspect: "We measure how many hours a pilot puts in behind the joystick," Aspin recently wrote, "not what he has learned."

Some improvements have already been made and others are in the works. An infusion of new funds is expected to cut the \$15 billion shortfall responsible for many of the equipment headaches noted in last year's annual report.

As Mississippi Rep. G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery put it, "If our Guard and Reserve units are going to be required to respond as part of the nation's total force, they must be equipped to do the

But equipment alone cannot be looked upon to solve the problem. The readiness ratings of active duty troops, who enjoy a steady influx of state-of-the-art equipment, have risen only slightly in recent years, because of the same type of retraining confusion found in reserve units. It's reasonable to wonder: If the standing Army is befuddled by the equipment and techniques of today's brand of war despite full-time, handson training, then how much can we realistically expect of part-timers?

Continued on page 54

LEARNING POWER-DoD hopes smarter, resourceful reservists can overcome shortfalls in training.



## REYE'S SYNDROME Portrait of a Killer

#### By Edward Edelson

HE flu season is approaching and that means renewed warnings to parents and pediatricians to watch for signs of Reye's syndrome, a condition that can ravage and kill children.

The alert is out again this year, but with a pleasing difference. There's evidence that, after a decade of research, medicine has Reye's syndrome on the run. Because of shrewd medical detective work and sophisticated hospital treatment, the number of cases and deaths are down sharply.

But that very success makes the warning especially acute this year; continued success against Reye's syndrome depends on awareness by both parents and doctors. Parents can help prevent most cases of Reye's syndrome by following one simple precaution: Don't use aspirin to treat fever. Specialists can prevent most serious damage from Reyes if they detect it early enough.

However, if methods of prevention and treatment aren't applied, young lives are in danger. The death rate in serious cases of Reye's syndrome is distressingly high, about 10 percent, said Dr. Michael Barrett of the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. And children who survived suffer lasting mental or physical damage.

That's the bad news. The good news is the dramatic drop in cases reported in recent years.

"Between 1974 and 1980, we had 300 to 550 cases a year," Barrett said. "The largest number was in 1980, when we

Edward Edelson, a science writer for the New York Daily News, specializes in science and medicine writing. The number of deaths from Reye's syndrome is declining, but the possible link to aspirin requires parental awareness.

had 555. Since then, it's been going down, from 297 cases in 1981 to 92 cases in 1985. It looks like we'll have about 90 to 100 cases in 1986."

If you've ever seen a child with Reye's syndrome, you'll agree that this decline is the best possible news. Reye's syndrome generally strikes as a child appears to be recovering from a viral disease, most often influenza or chickenpox. The child starts to vomit repeatedly. There are changes in behavior. The child often is fatigued, lethargic, sleepy. Ordinarily placid children may become irritable and aggressive. If something isn't done, the child could lapse into a coma and die.

No one knows how long Reye's syndrome has been around. It was first recognized in 1963 by Dr. Ralph Reye, an Australian doctor who described 22 cases he had seen over 13 years. Once the syndrome was identified, the reported number of cases grew steadily—not, apparently, because an epidemic was beginning, but because doctors now were aware of the disease.

To this day, the exact cause of Reye's syndrome remains a mystery. The remarkable progress that has been made against the disease came from a combination of dogged medical detective work in the field, which led to effective prevention, and meticulous work by

doctors who learned how best to treat their young patients.

In prevention, the big story is the possible connection between Reye's syndrome and aspirin (more precisely, salicylates, the chemical family to which aspirin belongs). That connection remains controversial in some quarters, but epidemiologists say they believe they have nailed it down as firmly as possible.

Epidemiologists are medical sleuths who look for circumstantial evidence; they ask patients every conceivable question about their life styles until connections between specific factors and a disease begin to emerge. In Reye's syndrome, the possible aspirin connection arose by 1982. Almost every Reye's syndrome patient had been given an aspirin-containing product before developing the disease.

HE Centers for Disease Control, the world's leading epidemiological institution, in 1982 issued its first warning against giving aspirin to children with flu and chickenpox. The aspirin industry, understandably unhappy, agreed in 1984 to add warning labels to its products on a voluntary basis. The federal government made the warnings mandatory this year.

The industry's point is that no one has established a solid scientific link between aspirin and Reye's syndrome. Most doctors agree. "My own interpretation of the data is that there is a strong time-related association between taking aspirin and suffering from Reye's syndrome," said Dr. Darryl DeVivi, director of pediatric neurology at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York. "But I don't think there's any good evidence for a cause-and-effect relationship. To me, the evidence strongly suggests that if you have a mild case of Reye's syndrome, taking aspirin increases the likelihood that you'll have a bad case.'

The numbers from continuing epidemiological studies will speak for themselves, Barrett said. Studies in Michigan, Ohio and Texas have found that decreased use of aspirin in children was accompanied by a decrease in the number of cases of Reye's syndrome. Significantly, Barrett said, the biggest reduction in both aspirin use and incidence of the disease came in children under the age of 10. There was almost no decrease in aspirin use in the 10-to-20 age group—and no decrease in Reye's syndrome cases, either.

To be absolutely sure that the aspirin connection is real, the government is sponsoring a nationwide study. "We did a pilot study in 1984 and the main study now is in its second year," said Dr. John Partin of the State University of New York at Stony Brook. "We're looking at aspirin and other drugs, and every Reye's syndrome patient will be compared with four other children as controls."

Reye's syndrome aside, there's no particular reason why parents should give aspirin to children with flu or chickenpox, DeVivo said. Aspirin does not help bring down fever, and acetaminophen (sold as Tylenol and other

brand names) is just as effective for pain relief.

It's an open question whether there still would be cases of Reye's syndrome if no aspirin were used at all for children with flu and chickenpox. What is clear, said Partin, is that "by proper surveillance and education of the public, we can identify two-thirds of Reye's syndrome patients before they have serious neurological problems. With proper treatment, most of the others can be prevented from having serious damage."

ARENTS should specifically be alert for the violent vomiting and behavioral changes caused by Reye's syndrome, DeVivo said. When a case is detected, the treatment can be remarkably simple: use of an intravenous fluid that is rich in glucose. Reye's syndrome attacks the mitochondria, the energy-producing parts of cells in the body, and thus increases the brain's demand for glucose as an energy source. By pouring glucose into the body, doctors can prevent a mild case of Reye's syndrome from becoming life-threatening.

The major problem in serious cases

is brain swelling that could cause permanent mental damage, said Dr. Joseph S. Drage of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Diseases and Stroke. "As the condition reaches a serious level we can put in monitors to measure intracranial pressure, and there are various ways to lower the pressure," he said.

Fortunately, there are fewer cases in which doctors have to use such extreme methods. Most doctors now know enough about glucose treatment to keep cases from getting to the extreme stage.

One ironic byproduct of effective prevention is the end of a study to explore better treatment methods for severe cases, Drage said. "The number of cases dropped so low that we weren't able to meet the scientific objectives," he explained.

Yet basic research on the molecular level continues. Scientists in a number of centers are studying mitochondria and the enzyme systems that are affected by Reye's syndrome. "We're still trying to work out the puzzle," Drage said. □

THIS ARTICLE CONTAINS GENERAL MEDICAL INFORMATION AND ADVICE. ALTHOUGH THE INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE, YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR PHYSICIAN FOR MEDICAL ADVICE CONCERNING YOUR PARTICULAR CONDITION.



#### **VETERANS UPDATE**

alling it "a preposterous plan," Nat'l Cmdr. Dale L. Renaud voiced The American Legion's strong objections to a legislative proposal that would provide amnesty for certain illegal aliens.

While deliberating over an immigration reform bill, the House Judiciary Committee has adopted a compromise amendment to H.R. 3810, granting permanent resident status to any illegal alien who could establish proof that he or she engaged in agricultural work for 60 days during the preced-

ing year, ending May 1, 1986.

The Legion is a long-time proponent of an immigration policy that does not grant amnesty to aliens entering the country illegally. "What it amounts to is an instant Green Card for illegal aliens," Renaud said of the proposal. "It's not just an amnesty provision, it's a rolling amnesty with no end in sight, and provides no control over immigration."

Renaud said the amendment makes nearly every illegal agricultural worker eligible for citizenship, and when those workers leave their jobs for other parts of the economy, growers will be authorized to ask for and receive replacement workers who would also be eligible for amnesty.

Legionnaires are urged to advise their members of Congress to delete this proposal from the bill, Renaud said.

recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling has overturned a New York law that limits special preference for civil service jobs to veterans who lived in the state when they went into the armed forces.

Justice William J. Brennan said the New York restriction violates the constitutional right to travel and the right to equal protection under the law of those veterans who live in New York, but were not residents when they joined the service.

Other states that have similar job preference laws include Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

"Members of the armed forces serve the nation as a whole," said Brennan, who noted that the nation has a long-standing policy for "compensating veterans for their past sacrifices."

"While a service person's home state doubtlessly derives indirect benefit from his or her service, the state benefits equally from the contributions to our national security made by other service personnel," Brennan said.

Nat'l Cmdr. Dale L. Renaud said he was pleased "the U.S. Supreme Court has once again taken action to strengthen veterans' special status in American society."

t didn't take Congress long to react to the Supreme Court's July 7 decision that declared the automatic across-the-board cuts of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law to be unconstitutional.

Ten days later a resolution to maintain the cuts of the budget-balancing law was approved 339-72 by the House and by voice votes in the Senate. Without the automatic provision, Congress will now have to rely on a back-up system for achieving the same required cuts under the new law.

Lawmakers said future deficit-reducing efforts would be in jeopardy if the cuts were not reaffirmed. Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, Senate majority leader, expressed the sentiment

of Congress when he said, "There is no cause for backtracking now. What's done is done."

The Supreme Court ruled that the automatic provision of the law violated the Constitution's separation of powers doctrine by giving an officer of Congress, the comptroller general, the authority to order the executive branch to make cuts.

The President was expected to approve Congress' action.

R. 4384, which reauthorizes and amends the Veterans Readjustment Appointment program for Vietnam-era veterans, has passed the House but faces an uncertain fate in the Senate.

VRA allows disabled and disadvantaged Vietnam-era veterans to gain federal jobs without taking competitive exams. The House bill would extend the program from its current expiration date of Sept. 30, 1986, to Dec. 31, 1991.

The Senate Veterans Affairs Committee approved a similar bill to extend the program. However, major differences in the bills probably will result in compromise legislation.

The House bill would raise the maximum level to GS-11 from GS-9 under which Vietnam veterans could be hired. In testimony supporting the level increase, Legion officials told members of a House Veterans Affairs Subcommittee that the new maximum entry level "would make the program more attractive to veterans and would provide them with greater career opportunities."

Another change supported by the Legion would eliminate the 14-year education limit which non-disabled veterans cannot exceed in remaining exempt from competitive exams.

ietnam and disabled veterans who own small businesses are benefiting from an outreach program designed to help them obtain VA contracts.

VA administrator Thomas K. Turnage has directed the agency's purchasing offices to identify, assist and solicit veteran-owned businesses in applying for VA contracts for

goods and services totaling more than \$25,000.

Although the VA is not authorized to reserve noncompetitive contracts for Vietnam and disabled veterans, Turnage believes efforts to encourage and assist the veterans in bidding for VA contracts will significantly aid veteran-owned businesses. In FY 85, the VA awarded \$25.8 million in federal contracts to such businesses, almost twice the amount for FY 84. Goods purchased from veterans' firms ranged from apples to chemical solvents; services ranged from pest control to minor building construction.

The VA uses both competitive, sealed bids and negotiation purchasing in awarding contracts. Each VA purchasing office maintains active bidders' lists and commodity index files indicating items offered by bidders.

Vietnam and disabled veterans owning small businesses may have their firms placed on the lists by submitting an application for the Solicitation Mailing List (SF 129). The application should be signed by an officer of the firm authorized to execute contracts.

SF 129s may be obtained from the Deputy Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (005C), Veterans Administration, 810 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20420. Completed SF 129s should also be sent to the same office.



# THIS WE WILL DEFEND

#### By John O. Marsh Jr.

It has been called "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man," the "miracle of Philadelphia" and an "epochal achievement." Others have called the U.S. Constitution a "bundle of compromises . . . a mosaic of second choices accepted in the interest of union." We will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution in 1987. In recognition of that occasion, what follows are reflections on the document that is central to our existence as a nation and a people.

HE history of the Constitution should be of interest to all those who love liberty. Most of the world today is not free, and the significance of the Constitution, a document that stands unique in the world's political literature, is especially appreciated by those who long for its guarantees.

On a sunny afternoon in March 1985, I was joined by Dr. Daniel Boorstin, the librarian of Congress; Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., Army chief of staff; Dr.



John O. Marsh Jr., a recipient of The American Legion Distinguished Service Medal, was appointed Secretary of the Army in 1981. The "Miracle of Philadelphia"—the U.S. Constitution—will be 200 years old next year, and is central to our existence as a nation and a people.

Joan Challinor, chairman of the National Committee for the Bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris; and Mrs. Thomas D. Anderson, regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. The occasion was the nation's first ceremony in recognition of the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

On the Bowling Green at Mount Vernon, we planted a hemlock tree to commemorate the Mount Vernon Conference of 200 years earlier. That conference in 1785 marked a critical point in the development of the Constitution, and as Boorstin aptly noted, the Mount Vernon meeting was "one stage in the long chain of struggle, vision, courage, enterprise and coincidence that made this nation possible."

HE story of the Constitution begins, in fact, very shortly after the first revolutionary shots at Concord. When the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, it drafted a formal plan of union, the Articles of Confederation. Unfortunately, though, the 13 colonies that dared to oppose the British Crown had great suspicion about a strong central government.

The 13 states were joined as a "league of friendship" that kept them relatively close as long as they faced a common foe. Even during the revolution, however, certain critical flaws were evident. One of the great weaknesses of the Articles was that the Congress, which was responsible for declaring war, could

not tax the states to sustain that war effort. In fact, Congress had little authority over the states, and our war for independence would have been in grave doubt had it not been for French assistance and the strong character and leadership of the commander-in-chief.

After the war ended and Washington, "with a heart full of love and gratitude," bade farewell to his troops, the hard realities of building a nation became clear. Local animosities and political and economic problems threatened to undo what the Founding Fathers in Philadelphia and the Continental Army at Valley Forge, Trenton and Yorktown had accomplished.

Only five states sent delegates to Annapolis, September 1786, to seek solutions to the problems. Little could be done with so small a body, yet Alexander Hamilton drafted a report pointing up the critical situation with the confederation and urging all 13 states to send delegates to a convention "to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union." The call was reluctantly accepted by the Congress, which extended its own invitation to the states to send delegates to Philadelphia in May to revise the Articles of Confederation.

Fifty-five delegates, representing every state except Rhode Island, met in Philadelphia during the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Rhode Island

wished to remain independent and was against a central government. The delegates reflected many interests, but a common concern about the disintegrating economy, declining national prestige and deteriorating commerce bound most delegates to their state's mandate to create a strong national government.

Immediately, it became obvious the delegates would not be satisfied with merely revising the Articles of Confederation. The intent was clearly to create a wholly new document that would produce a new form of government.

The proceedings began with the introduction of the Virginia Plan, a work drafted by Madison that provided for a two-house legislature with representation based on population. There was to be a national executive and a national judiciary, and the Congress would be empowered to "legislate in all cases to which the individual states are incompetent, or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation." The Virginia Plan, largely because of the population basis for the legislature, was a large-state proposal.

The small-state interests were represented by the New Jersey Plan presented by William Paterson, who argued for equal voting power by all the states.



VISIONARY GIFT—Life in Philadelphia went on as usual, while inside Independence Hall delegates from 12 states forged the "Supreme Law of the Land."

The difference between the two plans threatened the convention until mid-July, when Roger Sherman of Connecticut urged the Great Compromise.

T WAS agreed that each state would be allotted two seats in the Senate, or upper house of the bicameral Congress, and that representation in the House of Representatives would be according to population. Revenue bills, the real financial power of the Congress, would originate exclusively in the House. Thus, the rights of the small states were safeguarded and the majority of the population fairly represented.

While Congress was granted power to levy taxes, make laws, regulate commerce, declare war and raise armed forces, the states were guaranteed all the powers of local government regulating the daily concerns of their people—schools, local courts, roads, bridges and canals. Finally, enforcement of the laws and treaties of the national government was assured when those laws and treaties, along with the Constitution itself, were made the "supreme Law of the Land" (Art VI). All state judiciaries were bound in their decisions to national laws.

The required nine states ratified the Constitution by June 1788. Rhode Island, the last of the 13 states, did not ratify until May 1790.

Those original states that entered into the great experiment were few in number and their people largely farmers and small merchants. However, the men they chose to mold our nation's future were giants on the world's stage, with an equally enormous vision.

We in this generation must not shirk our responsibilities any more than did those courageous men of 200 years ago.

Our vision must be the vision of Madison; our character that of Washington. The world must know that we are dedicated to our Constitution and our way of life, and to that world we continue to declare that "this we'll defend."

#### **GETTING READY FOR THE CELEBRATION**

THE American Legion will commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Constitution with projects designed to encourage Americans to read, study and learn about the Constitution and the men who framed it.

The projects, developed by the Legion's National Committee on the Bicentennial, includes a 30-minute, one-act play, "The Constitution: Little Short of Miracle." Written for junior and senior high school students, the play dramatically presents significant debates by convention delegates.

A bibliography of selected books on the Constitution, its signers and related works, was developed and will become part of the standard material available to students who are interested in the Legion's National High School Oratorical Contest.

To give the bicentennial significance to youngsters, the committee has

produced an 8-page coloring book for children in kindergarten through fourth grade. The book depicts events and settings relating to the Constitution, and will be sold by National Emblem Sales posts for local distribution.

Emblem Sales also will carry memorabilia items of the bicentennial, including full-size facsimiles of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE plans to publish articles on the Constitution during 1986 and 1987, including a bicentennial issue in September 1987.

Robert S. Turner, chairman of the Legion's Americanism Commission, said he hopes posts and departments are planning local activities to heighten awareness and deeper understanding of the Constitution.

## THE MEANS TEST

## HOW MANY VETERANS WILL IT KEEP AWAY?

S MEANS tests challenge veterans across the nation, American Legion service officers and national field representatives are closely watching VA hospitals to ensure the added paperwork doesn't hamper the delivery of quality health care for veterans.

Many veterans are digging deep into their wallets and plowing through complicated forms to apply for VA medical care under the stiff guidelines imposed by the means test. The controversial measure, which went into effect July 1, significantly alters eligibility requirements for health-care benefits and imposes an income test for certain veterans applying for treatment.

The intent of the new regulations is to strengthen health care for service-connected and low-income veterans. Many non-service-connected veterans—those with conditions not incurred in the military—also will be provided VA treatment on a space-available basis and may have to pay a deductible.

Those not subject to eligibility standards are veterans with service-connected conditions; former prisoners of war; veterans exposed to herbicides such as Agent Orange in Vietnam, Veterans exposed to ionizing radiation during nuclear weapons testing or in the occupation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; veterans receiving a VA pension; those who served in the Spanish-American War, Mexican Border period or World War I, or those eligible for Medicaid.

Specifically, the law eliminates earlier guidelines that authorized VA to furnish free health care to all veterans 65 and over regardless of their ability to pay for treatment. The law now establishes three eligibility categories for care in VA clinics, hospitals and nursing homes. Income guidelines are: Category "A"—Includes those not subject to eligibility standards and non-

The Legion fears many veterans will give up seeking VA health care because of the means test and its paperwork.

service-connected veterans whose income does not exceed \$15,000 if single, or \$18,000 with one dependent, plus \$1,000 for each additional dependent. These veterans shall be furnished outpatient and nursing-home care if space is available.

Category "B"-Non-service-connected veterans whose income is above \$15,000, but not above \$20,000 if single, or \$18,000 but not above \$25,000 with one dependent, plus \$1,000 for each additional dependent. Hospital, outpatient and nursing-home treatment may be provided on a space-available basis. Category "C"—Non-service-connected veterans whose income exceeds \$20,000 if single, or \$25,000 with one dependent, plus \$1,000 for each additional dependent. Veterans must agree to pay a deductible for treatment—an amount that parallels the current Medicare deductible of \$492. Care is based on a space-available basis.

A veteran applying for medical care must fill out a financial form (see next page) that requests sources of income. Total income is derived from retirement pay, Social Security payments and also includes income of dependents from the previous year. In addition, assets such as stocks, bonds, savings and real estate, other than primary residence, are used to determine net worth.

"While the Legion has and will continue to oppose means testing and obstacles to earned medical care, we must do what we can to comply with the law," Nat'l Cmdr. Dale L. Renaud said. "It doesn't mean we're giving up. We've guaranteed the VA we're going to be right over them to see if there are any delays, denials or diminished quality of care for those entitled to treatment."

Legion service officers working in VA hospitals are closely tracking the status of veterans they assist with means test procedures.

The Legion is opposed to means testing because it believes the vast majority of non-service-connected veterans using the system are elderly, indigent or suffering from catastrophic illnesses. Also, the Legion said the increased paperwork will dissuade many eligible veterans from seeking care.

"Is a frail veteran going to go through this maze?" Renaud asked. "If he does, he may well die before the paperwork is filled out. If he doesn't, he'll simply go home and die. The end result is going to be the same."

As THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE went to press, VA authorities also had unveiled plans to charge veterans for simply showing up at a VA facility and filling out eligibility forms.

William F. Lenker, chairman of the Legion's Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission, likened the second plan to that of a private physician billing a patient for calling to make an appointment. "A veteran should not be charged for medical care that is not given," Lenker said.

And more bleak news looms. After Oct. 1, (retroactive to April 7, 1986) the VA will be allowed to recover costs from medical insurance companies of insured veterans who receive care for nonservice-connected conditions. The amount billed, referred to as third-party reimbursement, will be at what VA determines as reasonable. The Legion opposes this plan because it changes veterans' health care from an earned benefit to a cost-sharing program.

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5. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE							
6. OTHER RETIREMENT (Company, state, local, etc.)							
7. TOTAL WAGES FROM ALL EMPLOYMENT							
3. TOTAL INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, ETC.							
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MEANS TEST—Under the means test, non-service-connected veterans applying for VA health care must complete this form. Veterans will save much time and stress by filling it out in advance and saving it with other valuable papers until needed.

## ADULT EDUCATION

## TRADITIONALLY UNTRADITIONAL

#### By Wm. C. Haponski

OR many people, the pursuit of education is often as strong as the quest for life. Yet, many people, especially adults, feel frustrated because their personal circumstances prevent them from getting the higher education they would like.

They cannot give up jobs to attend a distant school; they cannot afford the cost of tuition; or they do not know how to go about finding a program to suit them—the number and variety of obstacles are formidable.

Fortunately, a lot of people have found a way around these obstacles through "non-traditional" higher education, which many people are discovering is becoming more traditional. While maintaining their jobs and personal lifestyles, they are able to complete individual courses as well as entire certificate and degree programs off-campus. Unfortunately, despite the growing popularity of non-traditional programs, most people still are unaware of the vast opportunities available. Following are some of those outlets.

If your goal is to get a college degree, from associate to doctorate, you may be able to do it quickly and inexpensively without attending college. "External" degrees have been in existence for a century and have become especially popular in the past 15 years. Offered by more than 75 accredited colleges and universities, the degrees are external because they require little or

Never before has higher education been so accessible to adults. Here's how educators are bringing their classrooms to the people.

no on-campus study. Most often they allow substantial credit for previous college work and for your experience what you have learned through job and other experiences outside the formal classroom that may be equivalent to what you might have learned in it.

External degrees are available in business, liberal arts, science, technical areas, health and other fields. Some programs, similar to those at Thomas A. Edison State College in Trenton, N.H., offer degrees in prescribed areas

and allow a large measure of individual design in meeting degree requirements. Others, such as the University Without Walls program at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, are based entirely on individual design.

Those who have found it difficult to get a degree through traditional means are pleasantly surprised to find that travel, company training courses, onthe-job training and other experiences such as volunteer work can translate into college credit. Other common sources of credit are previous college work, college courses that may be taken locally, correspondence courses, proficiency examinations, military experience, apprenticeships, internships and creative work undertaken independently.

External degrees are usually tailored to the student's strengths or experiences rather than based on a prescribed curriculum. Because they incorporate so many sources of credit, the degrees are quickly attained and relatively inexpensive to obtain.

#### **EDUCATING AMERICA: A LEGION GOAL**

THE American Legion has long believed that education is neces
One way those sary to achieve and nurture a strong democracy.

"Not only do our national defense requirements demand trained people, but also the daily operations of our local, state and federal governments, our farms, our professions and our commerce and industry," said Dr. W. Firman Haynie, chairman of the Legion's National Committee on Education. "In fact, every phase of life today demands that we have competent citizens who are qualified, willing and able to discharge their

One way those responsibilities may be discharged is through public education systems, which provide people educational opportunities to increase their cultural enrichment and enjoyment, contribute to responsible citizenship and expand their knowledge.

"The American Legion recognizes correspondence and independent study courses as a viable alternative to inclass studies in seeking a college degree," said Haynie. "But people should be careful and select courses only from recognized colleges and universities.'

William C. Haponski, a retired Army colonel and former educator, has written two books on adult education.

A person not seeking a degree, who prefers individual courses or a certificate program, might consider correspondence study. Today, more than 70 higher education institutions, most of them major universities, offer correspondence courses for non-credit or college credit, some even at the master's level.

For those whose interests lean toward occupational programs or hobbies, rather than college credit or non-credit courses, home study is available through one of the 70-plus member schools of the National Home Study Council.

Modern communications have made higher education much more accessible. Excellent courses and some areas of degree programs now can be pursued on a regular basis via television and radio. You can sign up for courses, often through a local institution, and participate at fixed times as they are aired, or you can receive them by video or audio cassette or disk, and play them at your convenience. Sometimes you proceed entirely independently, but often you may call an instructor at the local school sponsoring the program, or even attend some classes locally to review past material and get direction for future lessons.

You may use your personal or business computer as the device for taking a course, improving your career skills, learning a new hobby, or even for working toward a degree. Tele-Learning Systems, Inc., of San Francisco, has developed what it calls an "electronic university." Through computer link, the student receives lectures and exercises from the instructor and can communicate with the instructor at specified times. Quite certainly, as pacesetters like TeleLearning work the bugs out of education by computer communication, more and more systems will become available. Conceivably, within the next decade or so, you may find it possible to complete an entire certificate or degree program right at your keyboard.

One of the more novel and exciting innovations today is the Elderhostel program, which offers low cost, noncredit academic programs for adults at various locations throughout the world. The Elderhostel network includes more than 700 colleges, universities and other institutions in the United States, Can-

APPETITE FOR LEARNING—Many adult students combine lunch with study in addition to attending evening and weekend classes.

# XTERNAL degrees are usually tailored to the student's strengths or experiences rather than based on a prescribed curriculum.

ada, Bermuda, Mexico, Great Britain, Scandinavia, the Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy and Israel.

The program, which is open to persons 60 years and older and their spouses or companions, features on-site courses. For example, a course on "The Roman Army and Hadrian's Wall" might be taught near the wall at the University of Durham in Northumbria on England's eastern coast.

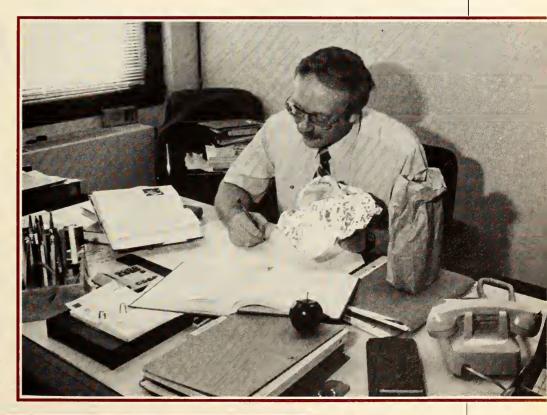
Elderhostel publishes quarterly catalogs listing participating schools and courses. To obtain the latest catalog and get on the mailing list for future free catalogs write: ELDERHOSTEL, 80 Boylston St., Suite 400, Boston, MA 02116.

Unfortunately, amid the wealth of legitimate programs that are real pearls, there are some sow's teeth. For example, external degrees can be obtained from diploma mills that will be happy to sell you a degree that is not only worthless, but could cause you future

embarrassment in your personal life or profession.

One way to reduce risks considerably when choosing any program is to consider only those offered by institutions that are accredited or recognized by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation and the U.S. Department of Education. The COPA and DoE directories of accredited institutions and/or accreditation agencies should be available in your local college library or in major public libraries.

With spiraling costs of higher education, many Americans may have to forsake the expensive frills and social life of an on-campus education for barebone classes during lunch hours, evenings and weekends in high schools, office buildings and shopping malls. The plethora of adult education programs available today seems to ensure that thousands of Americans who still believe in "the better the education, the better the job" will not go wanting.



## **Texas Legionnaire Wins Cruise For Recruiting 342 Members**

AMUEL D. Butler Jr. of Jimmie Lynn Post 186 in Alice, Texas, has been named The American Legion's National Membership Recruiter of the Year. Butler recruited 342 members last year.

In addition to a seven-day Caribbean cruise, Butler received an expense-paid trip to the National Convention in Cincinnati and an invitation to the National Commander's Banquet for Dis-

tinguished Guests.

The runner-up, R. G. Blaylock of Henry Graves Post 1, Jackson, Miss., won a home entertainment center with color TV, stereo and VCR for having signed up 173 new members. The second prize, a \$1,000 U.S. Savings Bond, went to Joseph V. Stewart of Richfield Post 435, Richfield, Minn., for recruiting 168 members.



Third prize Croton quartz wristwatches were

Lionel A. Morais, Post 303, Swansea, Mass.: Olaf R. Ahlquist, Post 3, Lincoln, Neb.; Juan H. Cintron, Post 56, Ponce, P.R.; John A. Jamros, Post 6, Prescott, Ariz.; J. Edward Mattis Jr., Post 786, Philadelphia; Thomas O. Rakes, Post 138, Port Tampa City, Fla.; Ulas Ray White, Post 237, Huntsville, Ala.; and Randolph M. Hunley, Post 9, Wytheville, Va.

Fourth prizes, American Legion membership rings, were earned by Ernest J. Kerekes, Post 471, Iselin, N.J.; Jesse James "Jay" Morales, Post 8, Los Angeles; Jim Morton, Post 55, Duncan, Okla.; Joseph S. Erazmus, Post 207, Chicago; Charles H. Dike, Post 121, Council Grove, Kan.; Jerry A. Greenwell, Post 202, Topsham, Maine; John W. Sederquist, Post 3, Nashua, N.H.; Don Gardner, Post 208, Grand Rapids, Mich.; William T. Kane, Post 38, Arriba, Colo.; Jerome L. Hoffman, Post 38, Arriba, Colo.; Lloyd Little, Post 20, Kenai, Alaska; David W. Mann, Post 495, Indianapolis; Frank J. Trautman, Post 83, Sandusky, Ohio; Carl F. Bartz, Post 23, Livingston, Mont.; and Kenneth Cahoon, Post 60, Providence, R.I.

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## TV Networks Focus on High **Illiteracy Rate**

ROJECT Literacy U.S. (PLUS) shifts into second gear this month as ABC and PBS networks televise programs that call attention to the problem of adult illiteracy in America.

PLUS makes its broadcast debut at 10 p.m. EDT in an ABC documentary. Follow-up segments are scheduled for the network's news programs, including "Nightline" and "20/20," during the succeeding two weeks. PBS will begin broadcasting PLUS programming at 8 p.m. EDT Sept. 17. Both networks will examine the problem throughout the 1986-87 program year.

The American Legion, the only veterans organization participating in PLUS, has encouraged its posts to assist their communities and the networks' affiliate stations in raising public awareness of the problem. The Americanism Commission has published brochures that outline the dangers of illiteracy. Brochures are available through the departments or from The Americanism Division, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, IN 46206.

### THE LEGION ON CAPITOL HILL

N A HEARING before the Senate Labor and Human **Resources Subcommittee on** Education, Arts and Humanities, June 5, the Legion supported legislation to relax the eligibility requirements for federal bilingual education assistance. The legislation would end the requirement that local school districts, to qualify for assistance, must employ instructional methods that rely heavily on the use of a student's native language. The Legion cited the successes of other techniques in teaching bilingual education and stressed the importance of learning English as a prerequisite for active participation in the political, economic and social life of the United States.

During hearings June 27th before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, the Legion testified in favor of S. 2454, a proposal to restore the legal rights of atomic veterans. The Legion defended the rights of veterans to seek damages from federal contractors allegedly negligent in providing proper precautions against injury caused by radiation exposure during nuclear tests in the 1950s. Many of the atomic veterans had claims against the contractors when an amendment to the Defense Authorization of 1983 effectively resulted in the cases being thrown out of court. The Legion argued the right to pursue court action should be retained.

**Before the House Veterans Affairs** Subcommittee on Education, Training and Employment, July 16, the Legion criticized the Job Training Partnership Act's underfunding of veterans' programs. The Legion expressed concern that any changes in the national network of employment offices around the country would have a devastating effect on veterans' programs.

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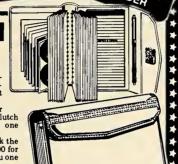
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#### La Pine, Ore., Post 45

## **Good Neighbors in the Forestland**

HE log-cabin home of Post 45 stands as a monument to the all-American virtues of self-sufficiency, hospitality and neighborliness.

The skinned-log home was designed and built from scratch by Legionnaires in this central Oregon community of La Pine, 20 miles south of Bend. Soon there will be an RV park next door to accommodate vacationing Legionnaires.

Post Cmdr. George Barrett said building the post home "was just like an old-time barn-raising." Members of the post cleared the land in 1980. The next year, they went into the surrounding forest, cut pine trees, skinned and notched the logs, built the structure and completed all the interior finishing themselves.

This summer, the members prepared an RV park next door "to entice visiting and vacationing Legionnaires to stop and visit with us," said Barrett, adding that the post doesn't plan to charge Legionnaires fees to use the park.

"We're 10 to 12 miles from great fishing lakes," Barrett said. "There's about 48 of them in the area and there's also good deer and elk hunting." Post members hope visitors stay long enough to enjoy the dinner-dance put on every Friday night.

Post 45 was chartered in 1973 with 24 members. Its first "home" was the meeting room at the volunteer fire department, but the need for a home of its own soon became evident as the post met or exceeded its membership goals each year. In July this year, there were 347 members, a number of whom, Barrett said, are out-or-state members who liked what they saw while visiting the area. He said many of the active members are retired but are hard-working, willing volunteers, ready to assist a neighbor and work for the good of the community.

After completing their log home, post members built a 16-foot by 20-foot addition and constructed a patio area in the back for picnics. But just building the post and additions to it are not enough. Because the structure is heated by wood, as are most of the buildings in the unincorporated community of La Pine, a crew of 10 to 15 members goes out each fall to cut and prepare seven cords of wood for the winter.

Every Wednesday is work day at the post as members show up to clean house and make needed repairs. Taking care of the post home has kept the members

busy, but there's always time to help the community. When the post hears about someone who needs firewood for the winter, members take care of it. When the VA hospital at Roseburg, some 180 miles away, requested \$50 to help pay for a new intercom system, Post 45 sent \$200. At Christmas, the post prepares food baskets for needy families, and at Thanksgiving the past two years, the post cooked dinner and invited everyone in the community to come and eat for free. Up to 150 people were served at each dinner. Barrett said the turnout in 1985 was impressive because there had been a heavy snowstorm that left two feet of snow and the snowplows hadn't gotten through.

At post bingo parties every Thursday night, proceeds from one game go into a charity fund for such causes as the Boy Scouts, Red Cross, Community Fund, the local cemetery fund, ambulance fund, school for the handicapped and the Statue of Liberty restoration. "We help just about anyone who asks us for a donation," said Bob Anderson, post adjutant, who noted that the post donated \$4,000 to community and national charities in 1985. The post also sends six youths to Boys State each year and provides a scholarship for the local high school. The post's main fund-raiser is an annual open-pit barbecue dinner which is attended by 500 people.

The post also offers a "flag service." For a \$25 fee, the post furnishes flags and the labor to display and take down flags in front of homes, shops and businesses 14 times a year. "We take care of everything and the people don't have to worry about the condition of the flags. We always make sure the flags are clean and in good condition," said Barrett. Last year, the flag service garnered \$1,000.

Anderson and Barrett both said the members are planning ways to do more for the community now that they have their home in order.

Their plans for the future no doubt also include time to welcome traveling Legionnaires who stop by to say hello, or to stay awhile at the new RV park.



CABIN COMFORT—Post builders notch the ends and level the tops and bottoms of logs used for an addition to their post home in the mountains of central Oregon.



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#### LEGIONNAIRES IN ACTION

Rededicating a Legion memorial bridge for motorists . . . getting a kick out of sponsorship . . . funding for students in need . . . lighting the way . . . bussing vets.

The American Legion Memorial Bridge for years has been the link millions of motorists use to commute between the nation's capital and Mary-



land. The structure recently was renovated and Maryland bluecappers marked the occasion with a rededication ceremony. On hand were Dept. Cmdr. Donald Messick, NECman Robert W. Neal, Past Nat'l Cmdr. Clarence M. Bacon and rededication coordinator Alvin Krauss. During the ceremony, Maryland Gov. Harry Hughes received a plaque that was later mounted to the bridge.

oungsters get a kick out of what they're being taught by Legionnaires of Post 253 and Post 1456, Bronx, N.Y. Both posts have sponsored a judo club for the past three years—a club that has produced a number of state, national and world-class champions. At a recent regional contest, 15 of the club's 21 members won first-place honors. The club has created some positive results



for both posts. "Membership in both posts has flourished," said a Post 253 official.

College will be more than a dream for many children of Legionnaries at James Farrell Post 330, Waynesburg, Pa. Post members have established a scholarship fund at a local college that will assist Legionnaires' children and those of local war veterans. The fund is a perpetual account. "We have always been willing to help and support the college and community," said Post Cmdr. Kenneth Conn. "We want to help our young people have a better life through a college education."

Players on the Coastal Carolina College baseball team will have new light shed on their games in 1987, thanks to the help of Post 111, Conway, S.C.



The post recently made a grand-slam contribution of \$30,000 that will be used to purchase a lighting system for the school's playing field. "Post 111's generosity has made it possible to move ahead with this project," said Coastal Carolina Chancellor Ron Eaglin. "It will also guarantee that the American Legion baseball program will continue to thrive in this region."

Post 54, Battle Creek, Mich., whose members recently donated \$12,500 to purchase a van to transport veterans to VA medical centers.

## **LEGIONNAIRE**OF THE MONTH



Joseph L. Martinson

N UPPER Lake Michigan, where distances are great and Legion posts are scarce, Joe Martinson couldn't guess the number of miles he has logged in 27 years as commander for Door County, Wis.

But he knows the county has achieved 100 percent membership goals annually since 1961, and several times was the first county in the department to top its goal.

Martinson, a member of the Navy Armed Guard in World War II, presides over four county posts and about 530 Legionnaires on Door Peninsula and Washington Island.

He joined Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Post 72 in 1945 and has held every post and 9th District office. He was awarded life membership in 1969 in recognition for his work in Legion baseball, a local Youth Government Day program, and as scoutmaster and county coordinator for the Boy Scouts. He also assists with monthly blood drives, the Legion color guard and organizes all military funerals in the county.

Among his accomplishments as county commander was acquiring 12 cemetery plots and making them available free of charge to needy veterans.

He has received local recognition for both his church and scouting work, and in 1985 was awarded a citation from the Department of Wisconsin for his efforts as county commander.

At 67 and retired, Martinson enjoys working full time as a volunteer.

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\*This is the same Old Fashioned Christmas Ornament Set advertised by others in leading media for \$19.95. And well worth the price—for it is the best-selling, most expensive Christmas Ornament Set ever sold by this giant New York firm. But the entire set is yours for only \$2.95 during this Pre-Christmas Sale. You save \$17.00—a full 85% off the nationally advertised price!

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These valuable Christmas Sets will not be sold at this price by the company in any store. There is a limit of two (2) sets per address at this price, but requests mailed early enough (before Dec. 17) may request up to seven sets. And each set is covered by a full one-year money-back guarantee.

Mail this original Pre-Christmas Sale ad together with your name and address and \$2.95 for each set. Add only \$2 shipping and handling no matter how many sets you are requesting. (New York residents add sales tax.) Make check payable to RTM Co. Allow up to 6-8 weeks for shipment. Mail to: RTM, Christmas Ornament Offer, Dept. 570-116, Box 1789, Hicksville, New York 11802.

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Hint: At this price it pays to order extra sets for a truly spectacular tree—and to hang in your windows too!

### **ETERANS UPDATE**

#### **OUTFIT REUNIONS**

Guldelines-Outfit Reunion notices are published for egionnaires only and must be submitted on official forms. To obtain forms, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: O.R. Form, The American Legion Magazine P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, IN 46206. Notices must be received at least seven months before reunions are scheduled and will be published only on a first-come, first-served basis.

#### Army

- 3rd Inf. Div. (All Wars) (Sept-Las Vegas, NV) Bill Williams, 21161 Ranchero Rd., Apple Valley, CA 92307 (619) 247-2219
- 7th F.A. Assn. (Oct-Clearwater, FL) Robert Denis, 34 Butternut Ln., Methuen, MA 01844
- 12th Evac. Hosp. (Cu Chi, Vietnam) (Oct-San Antonio, TX) Dick Harder, 9542 Millers Ridge Rd., San Antonio, TX 78239 (512) 657-3526
- 13th C.A. (Ft. Barrancas-WWII) (Oct-Nashville, TN) Philip Stroupe, 5550 Knight Amold Rd., Memphis, TN 38115 (901)
- 16th Med. Regt., 5th Army WWII (Oct-Boston) Floyd Winningham, 1637 Walnut Ave., LaPuente, CA 91744 (818)
- 20th F.A. Bn. (Oct-Atlanta) Samuel Landrum, 13010 Hopewell Rd., Alpharetta, GA 30201 (404) 475-6267 25th MP Co., 25th Inf. Div. (Nov-Washington) Mitchell
- Abraham Jr., 1071/2 Sumner Ave., Vandergrift, PA 15690 (412) 567-7671
- 25th Signal Constr. Bn. (Sept-Williamsburg, VA) Ed Wakefield, Box 10642, Birmingham, AL 35202
- 27th Engr. Combat Bn. WWII (Oct-Levittown, PA) William Simon, 4501 New Falls Rd., Levittown, PA 19056 (215) 547-2311
- 36th F.A. WWII (Oct-Charlottesville, VA) Dan Tanous, 25 Knowles Rd., Watertown, MA 02172 (617) 484-7185 37th Div. Vets Assn. (FL Chapter) (Nov-Kissimmee, FL)
- D. E. Martin, 525 Joe St., Zephyrhills, FL 34248 (813) 782-2289
- 52nd Med. Bn. WWII (Oct-Rochester, NY) Tom Burlingame. Box 198, Cincinnatus, NY 13040 (607) 863-4325
- 62nd AAA Gun Bn. (Oct-Southern Pines, NC) Al Mincz, Box 773, Seven Lakes, West End, NC 27376
- **62nd Engrs. Top. Co.** (Oct-Harrisburg, PA) Pearl Kent, 25 Center Dr., Camp Hill, PA 17011 (717) 737-7686
- 91st Chem. Mortar Bn. (Oct-Singer Island, FL) Gerald Hedman, 2886 Femley Dr. East 7, West Palm Beach, FL 33415 (305) 967-5555
- 102nd, 152nd Engrs. (C) Bns. (Oct-Las Vegas, NV) Daniel Cummings, 681 Newcomb Rd., Ridgewood, NJ 07450 (201) 445-4510
- 107th Evac. Hospital (sm) (Oct-Woburn, MA) Allen Walker, 1072 Main St., Holyoke, MA 01040 (413) 534-4268
- 112th F.A. Grp. WWII (Nov-Trenton, NJ) Jack Dyer, 424 Prospect Ave., Morrisville, PA 19067 (609) 295-5983 121st Car Co. (Oct-York, PA) Harold Casper, 633 State St.,
- Hamburg, PA 19526 (215) 562-7881

  124th Cav. Assn. (Oct-Brownsville, TX) Robert Blanken-ship, 7711 Morley, Houston, TX 77061 (713) 644-4533
- 135th Combat Engrs. WWII (Oct-Scranton, PA) George Mezzadra, 2321 Ellen Ave., Baltimore, MD 21234 (301) 665-0604
- 147th Engr. Vets Assn. (Oct-PA) Lester Detrick, 508 W. 9th St., Marion, IN 46953 (317) 664-8281 155th WAC Det. CSCS (Camp Crowder, MO) (Oct-Reno
- NV) Agnes Cromie, 900 W. 8th, #3, Odessa, TX 79763 (915) 332-5048
- 156th AAA Oper. Detach. (Oct-Los Angeles) Sam Hill, 15239 Florwood Ave., Lawndale, CA 90260 (213) 675-4546
- 164th Inf. Assn. (Oct-Williston, ND) Jerry Wilder, Box 1222, Williston, ND 58801 (701) 572-5087 191st Chem. Depot Co. (Oct-Irwin, PA) Edward Streets, 609
- Bayne St., Versailles Boro, McKeesport, PA 15132 (412) 193rd Gen. Hospital (Oct-Clearwater Bch. FL) Dorothy
- Murphy, 6253 24th St. So., #178, St. Petersburg, FL 33712 (813) 866-9551
- 243rd F.A. Bn., 3rd Army, WWII (Oct-Chicago) James Henderson, 5415 Wedgewood Dr., Charlotte, NC 28210 243rd Port Co. (Oct-Myrtle Beach, SC) Marvin Lewis, 40
- Linden St., New York, NY 14620 (716) 442-1522 251st CA AA (Pearl Harbor) (Dec-San Diego) F. A. Sawade, 5960 Caminito Deporte, San Diego, CA 92108 (619) 283-4648
- 260th Artillery Assn. (AA) (Oct-Alexandria, VA) James Roberts, 5808 Larpis Ln., Alexandria, VA 22310 (703) 971-

- 286th Combat Engrs. (Dec-Columbia, SC) W. D. Stillinger, Box 6886, Columbia, SC 29260 (803) 788-3924
- 339th Regt., 85th Div. (Polar Bear-WWII) (Sept-Charleston, SC) Polar Bear Assn., 24 Fair Lane, Westfield, MA
- 397th AAA AW Bn., 40 M/M Anti-Aircraft Bn. (Oct-Hershey, PA) Edward Rowe, 11201 Towood Rd., Kingsville, MD 21087 (301) 592-6471
- 405th AAA Gun Bn. WWII (Oct-Roanoke, VA) W. E. Dillard, 2033 10th St. N.W., Roanoke, VA 24012 (703) 366-3576 488th AAA (Oct-Elmhurst, IL) Art Blase, 190 S. Wooddale
- Rd., Wooddale, IL 60191 (312) 766-7375 504th AAA Gun Bn. (Oct-Canton, OH) John Adams, 4310
- 38th St. N.W., Canton, OH 44718 (216) 492-0150 511th Engrs. L.P. Co. (Oct-Wayne, NJ) Nick Rosania, Box 412, Whitehouse Sta., NJ 08889 (201) 534-2728
- 540th Engrs. ETO (Oct-Nashville, TN) Mark Carpenter, 121 Apel Ave., Oreland, PA 19075 (215) 886-3781
- 611th Engrs. L.P. Equip. Co. (Sept-Monterey, CA) Ruphard Grove, 1832 Paul Ave., Madera, CA 93637 (209) 674-1996 643rd Tank Destroyer Bn. (Oct-Westbury, NY) John Fox, 100 6th St., Garden City Park, L.I., NY 11040
- 666th AAA Mach. Gun Btry. (Airborne) (Oct-Huntsville AL) John Henderson, 7612 Ansley Dr., Huntsville, AL 35802 (205) 883-0137
- 750th Engrs. HV Co. (Oct-New Braunfels, TX) Alvin Achterberg, 8 Herry Ct., New Braunfels, TX 78130 (512) 625-6635
- 753rd Tank Bn. (Oct-Arlington, TX) N. W. Linhart, 13375
- Easton St., Alliance, OH 44601 (216) 821-3927 801st Tank Destroyer Bn. (Oct-Albany, NY) Albert Weir, 10 Cresthaven Ave., Albany, NY 12205 (518) 869-2073
- 814th AVN Engrs. (Sept-Niagara Falls, NY) Lawrence McGregor, 210 34th St. Dr. S.E., Cedar Rapids, IA 52403 (319) 366-0355
- 816th Engrs. AVN Bn. (Oct-Youngstown, OH) William Pamer, 121 S. Roanoke Ave., Youngstown, OH 44500 (216) 799-
- 820th Tank Destroyer Bn. (Oct-Flint, MI) George Verbeke. 16085 Veronica Ave., E. Detroit, MI 48021 (313) 779-8046 825th T.D. Bn. WWII (Oct-Myrtle Bch. SC) Louis Celentano,
- 400 Blatchley Ave., New Haven, CT 06513 (203) 776-1907 829th A.B.C. Pigeon-6662-3195 Sig. Svc. Assn. (Oct-Las Vegas, NV) Charles Dorfman, 1555 Shiloh Springs Rd., Dayton, OH 45426 (513) 837-8081
- 1374th E.P.D. Co. (Oct-Carrollton, KY) Hugh Rhodes, 208 Keene Ave. No., Estill, SC 29918 (803) 625-3263
- 3611th QM Trk. Co. (Sept-Perrysburg, OH) Cecil Valentine 810 Cherry St., Genoa, OH 43430 (419) 855-3465
- "A" Btry., 93rd AAA Gun Bn. (Sept-Minneapolis) Lyle Seitzer, Rt. 1, Box 52, St. Peter, MN 56082 (507) 931-3992
- "A" Co., 610th Tank Destroyer Bn. (All Bns.) (Oct-Columbus, OH) Paul Simon, 3601 Elm St., Toledo, OH 43608
- 'B" Btry., 449th AAA AW Bn. (Oct-Rocky Hill, CT) John Markoya, 1083 Capitol Ave., Bridgeport, CT 06606 (203) 336-2000
- 'B" Btry., 922nd F.A. Bn., 97th Inf. Div. (Oct-New Albany, IN) Richard Wilson, 101 Garden Rd., Columbus, OH 43214 (614) 263-3619
- "B" Co., 9th Regt., 2nd Inf. Div. (Oct-San Antonio, TX) George Wortman, 2802 56th St., Lubbock, TX 79413 (806) 795-2503
- "B" Co., 203rd QM Bn., 3834th QM Gas Supply Bn. (Oct-Grand Rapids, MI) Charles Hovingh, 2258 Edgewater Dr. N.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49505 (616) 361-2054
- 'B" Co., 278th Engr. Combat Bn. WWII (Oct-Myrtle Bch., SC) Freedman Taylor, 19 Cedar Knoll, Tuscaloosa, AL 35405 (205) 553-7941
- 'C" Btry., 67th AAA Gun Bn. WWII (Oct-Canton, OH) William Herbert, 5321 Dueber Ave. S.W., Canton, OH 44706 (216) 484-3257
- "C" Btry., 83rd Arm'd F.A. Bn. (Oct-Vincennes, IN) Paul Marks, Box 295, Clarks Hills, IN 47930 (317) 523-2805 "C" Btry., 389th F.A., 97th Div. (Oct-Columbus, OH) Wayne
- Ulrey, 4207 Sexton Dr., Columbus, OH 43228 (614) 279-3013
- "L" Co., 34th Inf., 24th Div. (Oct-Absecon, NJ) Marion Schino, 24 W. Upper Ferry Rd., W. Trenton, NJ 08628 (609) 882-3690
- "Co., 138th Inf. WWII (Oct-Hannibal, MO) A. C. Pabst, Rt. 3, Box 368A, Hannibal, MO 63401 (314) 221-8535
- M.P. 1320 S.U. (Ft. Belvoir-WWII) (Oct-Lancaster, PA) E. A. Carroll Sr., Box 58A, Rt. 3, Sewell, NJ 08080 (609)
- M.R.S.V. WWII (Sept-St. Louis) Margaret Magliere, 116 Chestnut St., Mt. Union, PA 17066 (814) 542-4904

#### Navy

25th NCB (Oct-Pensacola, FL) George Will, 5201 Rockhill Rd., Kansas City, MO 64110 (816) 523-8455

- 26th NCB (Sept-Brainerd, MN) Harry Friedrich, 3671 Mockingbird Ln., Dayton, OH 45430 (513) 426-2117
- 45th Seabees (Sept-Canton, OH) Art Barthelmeh, 1620 N. Market, Canton, OH 44714 (216) 454-3460
- 47th Seabee Bn. WWII (Oct-New Orleans) John Schroeder Jr., 7268 Endston Ct., New Orleans, LA 70128 (504) 242-4110
- 69th NCB (Nov-Lancaster, PA) Harry Buhay, 1140 Centerville Rd., Lancaster, PA 17601 (717) 898-2330
- 85th NCB (Oct-San Antonio, TX) Fred Davis, Rt. 3, Box 30D, Liberty Hall, TX 78642 (512) 778-5367
- 93rd NCB (Oct-Cocoa Beach, FL) Joe Wickham, 1780 Highland Ave., Melbourne, FL 32935 (305) 254-2466
- 95th NCB WWII (Oct-Gulfport, MS) Herbert Hall, 3866 Governor's Dr., #M-388, Montgomery, AL 36111 (205) 288-
- Carrier Air Grps. 14, 81, 86, VFM 216, 217 (Sept-Providence, RI) Bob Hansen, 3142 Coit, N.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49505 (616) 361-6461
- Lion Four (Sept-Coeur d' Alene, ID) Ruben Stahl, 1621 Illinois, S.W., Huron, SD 57350 (605) 352-2665
  MCB 12,27, NCR 7 (Sept-Lake George, NY) Robert Wil-
- liams, Box 48, Ludlow, VT 05149 (802) 228-8672
- Nav. Hospital (Norfolk-WWII) (Sept-Pittsburgh) Ann Rusz, 3830 Lyndell St., Pittsburgh, PA 15234 (412) 341-1617 Sq. 14 (Corpus Christi-Kingsville, TX) (Nov-Kingsville, TX)
- Ben Melquist, 1365 W. County Rd., B-2, Roseville, MN 55113 (612) 636-5642
- VF-173 (Jesters) (Oct-Jacksonville, FL) Jack Stone, 1523 Columbian, Elkhart, IN 46514 (219) 264-5401
- VO-VCS/VN-14 Sqdns. (Oct-Orange Park, FL) L. J. Wagner, 12939 Indian River Dr., Lot 10, Sebastian, FL 32958 (305) 589-9509
- VP-2 Patrol Sq. (Sept-Oak Harbor, WA) Frank Hart, Rt. 4, Box 54, A-1, Cle Elum, WA 98922 (509) 656-2353 VP/VPB-54 (1942-45) (Oct-Reno, NV) R. A. Teubert, 20462
- Running Springs, Huntington Beach, CA 92646 (714) 962-
- VP-83, VB/VPB-107 (Sept-Pensacola, FL) Oscar Brooks, 1809 N. 58th Ave., Pensacola, FL 32506 (904) 456-2582 VPB-130 (Nov-Fargo, ND) Arlo Brown, 301 N.E. 1st St., Dil-
- worth, MN 56529 (218) 287-2378 VPB-133 (Sept-San Francisco) Bob Oley, 720 16th St., New Cumberland, PA 17070 (717) 774-2505
- VS 5R-NRAB, (Bldg. 133-Mustin Field) (Oct-Willow Grove, PA) Jack Wolfram, 108 Holly Dr., Hatboro, PA 19040 (215) 675-9074
- USS Arizona BB-39 (Dec-Tucson, AZ) H. H. Zobel, 4044 Loma Riviera Cir., San Diego, CA 92110 (619) 222-7758 USS Balch DD-363, Porterfield DD-682 (Sept-Charleston,
- SC) George Marcotte, 219 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90004 (213) 382-1301
- USS Bermingham DE-530 (Sept-Charleston, SC) Ken Truelsen, 2124 Walter Ave., Northbrook, IL 60062 (312) 272-0672
- USS Bunker Hill CG-52/CV-17 (Sept-Boston) Alfred Coleman, 33 Mayflower Rd., Woburn, MA 01801 (617) 933-
- USS Capps DD-550 (Oct-Virginia Beach, VA) Robert Sperling, 4691 West 4365 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84120 (801) 966-4381
- USS Christopher DE-100 (Oct-Charleston, SC) C. H. Ryals, 6506-6 Wisteria Dr., Charlotte, NC 28210 (704) 554-0383 USS Clay, USS Elizabeth C. Stanton (Sept-Erlanger, KY)
- John Brass, 403 East 330, Willowick, OH 44094 (216) 943-
- USS Curtiss AV-4 (Sept-Harrisburg, PA) Frank Pavlu, 682 Medford St., El Cajon, CA 92020
- USS Dixle AD-14 (Sept-Norfolk, VA) George Fischer, 8917 Hastings St., Norfolk, VA 23503 (804) 587-9033 USS Edison DD-439 (Oct-Kissimmee, FL) Larry Whetstine,
- 8083 Haviland Dr., Linden, MI 48451 (313) 735-5369
- USS Fair DE-35 (Sept-Baltimore) Donnell Lorenz, 1540 Cottage Ln., Baltimore, MD 21204 (301) 825-8650
- USS Fanning DD-385 (Sept-Tulsa, OK) Fred Winger, 13509 Brogan Ave., Bakersfield, CA 93312 (805) 589-4439 USS Hamilton DMS-18/DD-141 (Sept-Long Beach, CA)
- Bernard Maschauer, Rt. 11, Box 333, Roanoke, VA 24019 (703) 344-3152 USS Honolulu CL-48 (Oct-Huntsville, AL) David Brown, 2302 Red Fern St. S.W., Huntsville, AL 35805 (205) 837-2577
- USS Houston CA-30/CL-81 (Sept-Portland, OR) Don Mich-
- alak, 12441 N. Albion St., Thornton, CO 80241 USS LST 263 (Sept-Orlando, FL) B. J. Petrusek, 4209 James Dr., Metairie, LA 70003 (504) 887-1467
- USS LST 276 (Nov-Chicago) Joe Boyle, 9841 Avers Ave., Evergreen Park, IL 60642 (312) 422-6439 USS LST 778 (Oct-Apache Junction, AZ) Charles Crane,
- 2084 W. Greasewood, Apache Junction, AZ 85220 (602) 982-4375 USS Madison DD-425 (Sept-Harrison, AR) George Vickers,
- Box 1313, Selma, AL 36701 (205) 872-1903 USS Maryland Assn. (Sept-Burlington, MA) Wayne Ring, 1478 LaCorte Cir., Lemon Grove, CA 92045
- USS Metcalf DD-595 (Oct-Honolulu) John Chittum, 350 S.

46

Walnut St., Huntington, WV 25705 (304) 523-6963 USS Munargo AP-20 (Oct-French Lick, IN) Pete Stout, 9676 Gallop Ln., St. Louis, MO 63126 (314) 843-9057

USS New Jersey BB-62 (Oct-Indianapolis) R. E. Brown, 1414 S. Western Ave., Champaign, IL 61821 (217) 356-

USS Omaha CL-4 (Oct-New Orleans) Walter Schumacher, 6151 Hiddenbrook Dr., Toledo, OH 43613 (419) 475-0433
USS Piedmont AD-17 (Oct-Pittsburgh) Harry Fox, 321 Glade Park E., Kittaning, PA 16201 (412) 545-2335

USS Plunkett DD-431 (Oct-San Diego) George Schweis, 18 Spruce Dr., Marshallton Rt. 4, West Chester, PA 19382 (215) 436-9761

IISS President Adams APA-19 (Sept-Tidewater, VA) W. B. Lindner, 325 Farmington Rd., Box 4006, Virginia Beach, VA 23454 (804) 340-8551

USS Ramapo AO-12 (Oct-Kissimmee, FL) Ken Schwabenton, 2320 N.E. 34th Ct., Lighthouse Point, FL 33064 (305)

USS Rocky Mount AGC-3 (Oct-San Antonio, TX) John Vreeland, 3710 Armstrong St., San Diego, CA 92111 (619)

USS San Francisco CA-38 (Sept-Orlando, FL) Ed Wittler, 2949 Flannery Rd., San Pablo, CA 94806 (415) 222-2187 USS St. Lo CVE-63, VC-65 (Oct-San Diego) E. H. Crawforth, 1910 Windsor Way, Reno, NV 89503 (702) 747-0884 **USS Tillman DD-641** (Sept-Cleveland) John Ramirez, Star Rt., Box 86A, Hesperia, CA 92345 (619) 949-0775

USS Wasp CV-7 (Stinger Club) (Sept-Nashville, TN) C. W. Connell, 7215 W. 24th St., Tacoma, WA 98466 (206) 564-3535

USS Yorktown CV-10 (Oct-Mt. Pleasant, SC) Joseph Sharkey, Box 1021, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464 (803) 884-2727 USS Yorktown, Torpedo Sq. 1 (Oct-San Diego) Marvin Lie-berman, 765 E. Doran, Glendale, CA 91206 (818) 247-

USS Zellers DD-777 (Oct-Houston) D. E. Warner, 420 Pal-omino, League City, TX 77573 (713) 332-1358

#### **Marines**

1st Arm'd Amph. Bn. (Oct-Minneapolis) Bill LaFerriere, 4040 Perry Ave. No., Robbinsdale, MN 55422 (612) 537-4884 1st Mar. Div. (DMZ Police-1953-55) (Mar-Nogales, AZ) Joseph Wallace, 1548 Patagonia Rd., Box 4, Nogales, AZ 85621

2nd Motor Trans. Bn., 2nd Mar. Div., Co. B (Sept-St. Louis) Arnold Hyde, Box 107, Eldred, IL 62027 (217) 983-2635 5th, 14th Def. Bns. Assn. (Oct-Ashville, NC) Hiram Quillin, Rt. 6, Box 194, Guntersville, AL 35976 (205) 582-8829

Marine Corps AVN Assn. (Oct-Dalfas) Capt. Mark Hunt, MAG-41, NAS Dallas, Dallas, TX 75211 (214) 266-6585

Marine Corps Tankers Assn. (Oct-Jacksonville, NC) John

Cornelius, 1619 California St., Oceanside, CA 92054 (619) 757-0521

VMB-413 (Mar. PBJ-WWII) (Oct-Dallas) Earl Bratton, 4N941 Crane Rd., St. Charles, IL 60174 (312) 584-2583

VMF-111 (1942-44) (Oct-Dallas) Joe Leifer, 3223 N. Western Ave., Chicago, IL 60618 (312) 528-2900

VMSB-234 (1942-43), VMTB-144 (1944-45) (Oct-Dallas) John Hederman, 6843 S. Racine Ave., Chicago, IL 60636 (312)

VMSB-241 (Oct-Dallas) Donald Cooney, 2611 Parker, Amarillo, TX 79109 (806) 374-4829

#### Coast Guard

483-1212

USS Samuel B. Chase APA-26 WWII (Oct-New Orleans) John Brogan Jr., 188 Oak Hollow Rd., Springfield, MÁ 01128 (413) 783-0462

USS LST 794 WWII (Oct-St. Louis) W. D. Franklin, Box 2972, Texas City, TX 77592 (409) 948-2196

#### **Army Air Forces**

4th Combat Cargo Grp. APO 218 NY (350th Airdrome) (Oct-Albuquerque, NM) Filiberto Garcia, 6500 Cochiti S.E., Sp. 58, Albuquerque, NM 87108 (505) 256-1254

4th Tow Target (Liberty/Hunter Field) (Nov-Savannah, GA) Lawrence Raynor, Rt. 1, Box 64, Woodcrest Way, Conklin,

NY 13748 (607) 775-1274

5th, 71st Liaison Sqdns. (Oct-St. Louis) Floyd Whitney, 3
Blair Pl., 7200 Porcher Ave., Myrtle Beach, SC 29577 (803) 449-4135

10th Tact. Recon. Sq. WWII (Jan-Cincinnati) J. B. Arnold Jr., 914 Main, Ste. 401, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (513) 721-

20th Ftr. Grp. Assn. (Oct-Washington) John Hudgens, 409 University Ave., Apt. 108S, Lubbock, TX 79401 (806) 763-5576

28th Stat. Control Unit, 15th A.F. (Oct-Nashville, TN) Dick Heiting, 1509 S. Locust Ave., Apt. 1, Marshfield, WI 54449 (715) 387-3691

41st Romb Gro. (M), 47th, 48th, 396th, 820th Bomb Sadns, WWII (Oct-Las Vegas, NV) Gene Olsen, 2100 Meridian Pk. Blvd., Concord, CA 94520 (800) 227-2814

49th Ftr. Grp. Assn. (Oct-Niagara Falls, NY) Paul Brown, 47 S. Whispering Ln., Hamburg, NY 14075 (716) 627-4331 92nd Bomb Grp., 8th A.F. (Oct-Tampa, FL) Sheldon Kirsner, 2603 Cathedral Dr., St. Louis, MO 63129 (314) 487-

317th Air Serv. Sq. (Oct-Lexington, KY) Clovis Hurt, 503 Country Club Dr., Ashland, KY 41101 (606) 324-9622 367th Ftr. Grp. Assn. (Nov-Hartford, CT) Hank Chait, 356 Auburn St., Whitman, MA 02382 (617) 447-3920

472nd Air Engr. Serv. Sq., 890th Air Engr. Serv. Grp. (Oct-South Bend, IN) Robert Mercel, 159 Trionfo Ave.,

North Port, FL 33596 (813) 426-4896 1058th QM Co. AVN (1943-45) (Oct-Memphis, TN) Roy McAlpine, 600 Nebobish, Bay City, MI 48708 (517) 892-5059

Enlisted Pilots Assn. (Oct-Sacramento, CA) Donald Stur-

devant, 3805 Arborlawn Dr., Ft. Worth, TX 78109 HQ AWS, XIFC, 7XX Sig. AW Cos. (Oct-Tampa, FL) Chester Calvin, 935 4th St., Beaver Falls, PA 15010 (412) 843-

#### **Air Force**

1st Staff Sq., 14th A.B., 2nd Staff Sq. (Bolling Fld.-WWII) (Oct-Morningside, MD) William Fahr, 34 Weather Oak Hill. New Windsor, NY 12550 (914) 564-7523

2nd Bomb Sq., 22nd Bomb Grp., 5th A.F. (Oct-Panama City Bch. FL Jim Bradley, 100 Lehane Terr., #20, N. Palm Beach, FL 33408 (305) 844-6118

8th A.F. (Oct-Hollywood, FL) John Woolnough, Box 3556, Hollywood, FL 33083 (305) 961-1410

8th Air Support Command (Sept-Nashville, TN) William Swanson, 3914 Elfin Rd., Louisville, KY 40207 (502) 895-4054

15th Tac. Rec. Sq. WWII (Oct-San Antonio, TX) N.W. Kirkpatrick, Rt. 4, Box 469, Marble Falls, TX 78654 (512) 267-1986

20th Combat Map Sq. WWII (Oct-San Antonio, TX) Edmund

Ziemann, 2000 N. 59th St., Milwaukee, WI 53208 28th Photo Recon Sq. wWII (Sept-Crystal River, FL) Ray Ott, 24 High Acres Rd., Ansonia, CT 06401 (203) 734-3433

38th Air Dpt. Grp., Repair Sq. (Oct-Macon, GA) Charles Sulkala, 808 Neponset St., Norwood, MA 02062 (617) 762-

50th T.C. Sq., 314th T.C. Grp. (Oct-Orlando, FL) Bob Bramble, Rt. 2, Box 131-4A9, Trinity, TX 75862 (409) 594-

82nd Ftr. Grp. Assn. (P-38) (Oct-Atlanta) Will Hattendorf, Sunset Dr., Rt. 6, Canton, GA 30114 (404) 479-4043

307th Ftr. Sq., 31st Ftr. Grp. (Oct-Orlando, FL) Norman Rivers, 609 Marscastle Ave., Orlando, FL 32807 (305) 277-4229

342nd Ftr. Sq. (Oct-Ft. Worth, TX) Charles Whistler, 6400 Independence, #3408, Plano, TX 75023 (214) 985-9052 388th Bomb Grp. Assn. (Oct-San Antonio, TX) Edward Huntzinger, 1925 S.E. 37th St., Cape Coral, FL 33904

(813) 542-4807 442nd Air Serv. Grp. (Wormingford) (Oct-Omaha, NE) Neil Webster, 314 S. River Park Dr., Guttenberg, IA 52052 (319) 252-1343

463rd Bomb Grp., 463rd T.A.W. (Nov-Tucson, AZ) Eugene Parker, Box 127, Edwardsport, IN 47528 (812) 735-5679 466th Bomb Grp. (Sept-Norwich, Eng.) John Woolnough, Box 4738, Hollywood, FL 33083 (305) 961-1410

509th Composite Grp. (VH-Atomic Bomb Grp) (Oct-St. Louis) Stanley Zahn, Box 31301, St. Louis, MO 63131 (314) 227-7418

530th Ftr. Sq. (CBI) (Sept-Nashville, TN) Al Hiltgen, 3004 S. Country Club Dr., Inverness, FL 32650 877th A.C. & W. Sqdns. (Oct-Orlando, FL) Jean Smith,

2230 Windsor Dr., Merritt Island, FL 32952 (305) 452-4148 2510th USAF Med. Detach (Brook Fld.) (Oct-San Antonio. TX) Mack Brushwood Jr., 2512 Fleetwood Dr., Columbia, MO 65202 (314) 474-7108

#### Miscellaneous

Task Force Brushwood (Nov-San Francisco) Ray White 3331 Kirkham St., San Francisco, CA 94122 (415) 681-

#### **COMRADES IN DISTRESS**

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually an eyewitness statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search for Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers. Please contact CID (number), The American Legion Magazine, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, IN 46206

USS LCT (G) 23. Olly W. DeWitt is seeking witnesses to verify a claim that while stationed at Hollandia, New Guinea in March 1985, he injured his arm during a fire aboard ship. Contact CID 1062

USS Hamul AD-20. Robert E. McNally needs witnesses to verify a claim that while aboard ship at Okinawa in Aug. 1945, he injured his back when he fell from a ladder in the machine shop. Contact CID 1063

559th AAA. William F. Federer needs witnesses to verify a claim that while stationed at Ft. Fisher in May 1944, he suffered from trench foot. Contact CID 1064

3010th AAF, "C" Sq., Flight 2. Verna Riley needs witnesses to verify that her husband, George Gordon Riley while stationed at Williams Field in May 1945, was grounded because of an irregular heart beat. Contact CID 1065

#### LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by a post is a testimonial by those who know best that such a member has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unlisted life membership post awards that have been reported to The American Legion Magazine

Edward S. Rosowicz (1986), Post 62, Youngtown, AZ Richard Gustafson, Joe Konkowski, Neil Scarpelli (1986), Post 414, Forest Park, IL

William Uptegraph (1986), Post 45, Manchester, IA Robert E. Killeen (1986), Post 218, Algiers, LA Emilien A. Morin Sr. (1986), Post 26, Biddeford, ME

Edward W. Callow, Gerald L. Underwood (1986), Post 110, Medfield, MA

Rebecca Brown, Russell W. Hohne (1986), Post 204, West

Louis N. Champine, Alfred N. Moros (1986), Post 131, Munising, MI

Edward G. Provost, Albert O. DeSmet (1984), Post 286, Detroit, MI

Charles Howard, Ralph I. Jernberg, Raymond W. Mooney, George L. Navish, Robert F. Pratt, George N. Sanders, James H. Williams (1985), Post 85, Gilsum,

Taps Notices mention, whenever possible, those Legionnaires who have held high national or department office in the Legion or the U.S. government, or who have attained other forms of national prominence.

George A. Mead, NY Alternate National Executive Committeeman (1939-40), Department Commander (1939-40).

Charles Richard Waters, AZ Alternate National Executive Committeeman (1954-56), Department Commander (1952-

Simon James Godfrey, VT National Executive Committee man (1963-65), Alternate National Executive Committeeman (1955, 61-63), Department Commander (1939-40).

Paige A. Seaton, CT Alternate National Executive Committeeman (1931-33), Department Commander (1928-29), Department Vice Commander (1921-22).

Floyd J. Daley, NH National Executive Committeeman (1957-61), Department Commander (1955-56), Department Vice Commander (1954-55).

I. Frank Gianotti, National Vice Commander (1960), MN

Department Commander (1949-50).

Olin N. Wharton, WV Department Commander (1984-85),
Department Vice Commander (1971-72).

Albert Clayton Mann, TX National Executive Committeeman (1972-76), Department Commander (1965-66), Department Vice Commander (1962-63).

Jess J. Bullard Sr., SC Department Adjutant (1944-59). John Blakemore, VA Paris Caucus, Founders Society, Department Commander (1947-48).

Lewis E. Lohmann, MN Department Commander (1932-

Loyd Aubrey McDermott, AR Department Adjutant (1959-



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## VETERANS ADVISER

Do you have questions concerning your veterans benefits? The American Legion Magazine answers those questions in this column. We regret that we are unable to provide a personal response to each query. Write to The American Legion Magazine, Veterans Adviser Editor, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, IN 46206.

Q. I am a woman veteran with four years' service during the Korean War. Am I entitled to VA medical care?

Yes, if you have an illness or injury incurred in military service, you are entitled to treatment or hospitalization. Eligibility for non-service-connected treatment is based on availability of space and financial need.

Q. I just got married. Does my wife automatically become the beneficiary of my VA insurance policy?

No. The most recent person designated as your beneficiary does not change. You must notify the VA that you wish to designate your wife as your beneficiary.

Q. My husband died while on active duty in the military. Our son is getting married soon. Will his eligibility for VA education benefits be terminated?

A. No. A child's marriage is not a barrier to entitlement.

What is meant by the transfer or sale of property subject to an existing VA mortgage?

The sale or transfer of property subject to an existing VA mortgage generally means that the purchaser does not become personally liable for repayment of the mortgage debt. The veteran whose guarantee entitlement secures the loan remains liable.

**Q.** What are the requirements for converting a term plan to a permanent plan of insurance when the plan

is in force and the insured desires to convert as of a current date; or the term date is lapsed and the insured desires to convert?

If the policy is in force and the insured wishes to convert as of a current date, the only requirement is payment of the initial premium for the permanent plan selected. If the policy is lapsed, the insured must pay one monthly premium at the term rate, plus the initial premium plan selected. In addition, the insured must be reinstated and meet the health requirements. The insured may contact the nearest VA office for assistance in completing the application for conversion.

**Q.** If a veteran's widow is buried in a private cemetery, will the VA provide a headstone or grave marker for the burial site?

No. The VA will provide this benefit only for veterans' dependents who are buried in a national, military post or base cemetery, or state veterans cemetery.

Q. Will the VA release my new address to my estranged wife?

No. Your address is privileged information and may not be released without your permission.

**Q.** May veterans disability compensation benefits be garnisheed?

The VA is authorized to garnishee a veteran's disability compensation benefits on a limited basis. Benefits may be garnisheed only to pay child support and/or alimony, according to a court order.

weteran who does not receive any VA benefits. Is he eligible for VA outpatient treatment?

Yes. World War I veterans may receive VA outpatient treatment for any disability even though they are not receiving VA benefits.

City .

Phone.

#### OLD DAYS

Continued from page 23

volunteer work, play a round of golf or relax at home.

The way we live has been radically affected by the use of credit. A few generations ago most people paid cash for most of the things they bought. There was a feeling that a certain stigma went with buying things on credit since it indicated living beyond your means.

I once worked for a New York company that had straight-laced ideas on this score. They hired a woman for an executive job but a few days later she was almost fired. She had applied to a bank for a personal loan and word of it reached a senior official. Because she was a newcomer unaware of the company's high standards, she was not fired.

Today, we buy what we want when we want it. We purchase clothing, education, travel, homes, cars, meals and just about everything else on credit. Banks and businesses hasten to assure us we shouldn't postpone buying merely because we happen to be short of cash.

Just as people are exhorted to buy homes, cars, furniture, vacations and gadgets on credit, government too is constantly being asked to provide more than it can afford. And so we keep adding to a never-ending deficit.

Life today is based on an economy that often seems unreal to old-timers. They will tell you about a time when milk was 12¢ a quart and bread was a dime a loaf. Some may recall the fullpage ads run by a New York milk company in the 1930s showing how a family of four could manage on a food budget of \$12 a week. Or they will tell you about the restaurants that offered a full-course meal for a dollar, with seconds or thirds of anything you wanted.

I bought a new eight-cylinder Buick sedan in 1938. Equipped with all available extras and sales tax included, it cost me \$1,274.41. Today a new car costs approximately 10 times that. On the other hand, if you'll recall the statistics, the average family income today is 10 times what it was in those good old days. So it balances out.

The world we live in today is not perfect, not even that part of it that is the United States of America. But most people will agree that it's a great improvement over the good old days. Our forebears obviously missed a lot of wonderful things that we take for granted.



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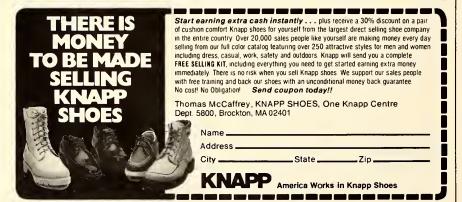
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#### **INTERVIEW**

Continued from page 19

very critical information. The same thing happened in the Cavanaugh case. He was prepared to sell to the Soviet Union the core of our airplane "Stealth" technology. He was prepared to do that for \$25,000—for something the United States was investing about \$1 million per hour. Here was a government contractor employee who contacted the Soviet Union about a year ago. We discovered the contact and followed up on it with FBI agents who were able to convince Cavanaugh that they were agents of the Soviet Union. They had a few meetings with him and ultimately paid him \$25,000 for what turned out to be the core of our Stealth technology. Fortunately, this never got beyond the FBI.

## **Q.** Does concern over protecting a person's civil rights hamper your efforts?

Yes, it does—but it also makes us approach our job more professionally and do it better. It is difficult. The KGB has a much easier time. Obviously, here we don't employ the same techniques. And we concentrate on those foreign representatives we believe are intelligence officers.

## **Q.** What is the most important thing that could be done to make your work more effective in this undercover war?

We must have adequate resources to respond to the threats. In the past four to five years, with the support of Congress and the administration, we have seen about a 25 percent increase in personnel resources we can devote to this mission.

We also have seen initiatives to reduce the number of Soviet officials in this country, to reduce the number of positions they can use for intelligence activities and to put more restrictions on their travel outside Washington, D.C., or New York, for example. When you put all of these together, it has been a tremendous help. It is one of the reasons you see more cases being turned in today.

### **Q.** Will current federal budget cutting affect your work?

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget restraints are certainly going to have an effect on the FBI. We have to look within the FBI to make these cuts and I'm hoping, of course, that our

counter-intelligence program will fare well. The FBI has no higher priority than this intelligence or counter-espionage program.

How can the public help out?

We can increase our public aware-A. ness programs. One of our more recent cases involved co-workers who noticed a person accessing information he had no reason to access, because it was outside the scope of his duties. They reported this to their superiors who ultimately came to us. I believe that case came about because of increased public awareness-where, perhaps, in times past, they would have said, well, maybe he does have a reason and didn't get themselves involved.

**U.** How about help from the average guy?

The average person needs to know A. the techniques used by a foreign intelligence service. Foreign intelligence officers of today who represent hostile countries are not fellows who appear that they just stepped off the boat. They speak English as well as you and I. They dress in Western dress. They talk about things that we're interested in. Even when developing a friendship with an American, they'll criticize their own leaders and their own government—all in an attempt to make Americans feel at ease. Americans need to know how this process works: for example, how things start out with an innocent contact at a cocktail party, and all at once someone is caught up in something that is hard to reverse.

We also need to do something about the number of classified documents we have in the government, plus the people in government and industry who have access to those documents. More than 4 million people are cleared for access to classified information. I question that number is necessary. But even if it is, along the way we have forgotten the old need-to-know principle. Just because you are cleared for access to something doesn't mean you need to see it.

#### May a concerned citizen call the FBI directly?

If a person observes something he A. believes is out of the ordinary concerning classified information, or possibly an espionage matter, he should go immediately to the company security officer and report those concerns, and if they are borne out, that company should immediately report the matter to the FBI; or go directly to the FBI. We would be pleased to discuss any such concerns and observations.





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#### **SECRETS**

Continued from page 17

security and military intelligence—plan, maintain, staff and operate a global effort to obtain information, preferably in the form of documents, photographs or the keys to coded communications.

The highest priority of Soviet intelligence is the United States, for it alone has the military and industrial potential to constitute a credible threat to the survival of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the Soviets will mobilize all possible resources to keep track of the intentions and capabilities of the United States.

The Soviet intelligence effort against American targets proceeds along several inter-connected and well-coordinated channels with the totality of the endeavor always strictly controlled by Moscow. There are two broad categories of Soviet intelligence activities in or against the United States: the legal and the illegal.

Strange as it may seem, not all spying is illegal. Much valuable information can be collected while staying within the law. Legal spying includes reading newspapers, trade magazines, scientific or professional journals; taping radio and television programs; attending congressional hearings; searching public records; observing overt activities, including the movement of ships, trains and airplanes; and analyzing copyright or patent submissions or doctoral theses in the sciences. Other possibilities of legal intelligence collection include observations at trade or industrial fairs, exhibitions, trade shows, scientific conferences and professional conventions. Military attachés, openly accredited as intelligence collectors, can have a great time observing and photographing matters of military significance. Scientists, engineers, aerospace specialists, computer experts and exchange or graduate students of all kinds have access to a wide range of information which, when properly channeled and analyzed, can be very useful to the Soviet Union.

There is much Soviet old-fashioned spying in the United States. Most of it is by Soviet personnel accredited as diplomats or with other official functions. Some of it is by "illegals"—Soviet intelligence officers who entered the United States under false names, with forged papers and with their true functions concealed from American authorities.

Illegals such as Col. Rudolf Abel may take years to establish themselves in their false identity. They are usually directed by prearranged radio signals and have only emergency contact with U.S.-based Soviet officials.

The purpose of an "illegal" is to act as a spy in the traditional sense of the word or—and more likely—to serve as the point of control for a reporting source or spy who, for the sake of his own security and as a precaution against possible embarrassment, should have no contact with Soviet officials known to the U.S. government.

Unlike an accredited official, the "illegal" has no immunity. When he gets caught and convicted, as Abel was, a long jail sentence awaits. Abel was lucky when the Soviets shot down U-2 pilot Gary Powers and an exchange was arranged.

HE daily routine of Soviet espionage in the United States is carried out by Soviet intelligence officers under diplomatic or other official covers. These officers attend to seemingly innocent duties of consular officers, trade functionaries or representatives of Soviet state-owned firms, but the bulk of their time is devoted to intelligence tasks. These may include agent control arranging for meetings, picking up reports, providing new instructions or payment, considering possible security problems, reinforcing motivation and completing administrative details. Other tasks may involve attendance at receptions, conventions and similar functions to spot and develop people who appear to have potential for becoming Soviet spies. This is a low-percentage game, but it is a truism that to recruit people you first have to meet them.

The candidate for Soviet interest may be quite innocent of the Soviet design. He may be a U.S. government employee who has given some indication of financial distress; a business executive or military officer who cannot control liquor intake and permits a compromising situation to develop; or university professors or students who welcome a relationship with a Soviet official. Other Soviets may work the cocktail circuit or the singles bars to find lonely females with access to secrets.

The Soviets obtained some of their best results in the United States from Americans who volunteered their services to Soviet espionage.

In the recently concluded trial of Ronald Pelton, the government introduced evidence that revealed how Pel-

ton contacted the Soviet Embassy in Washington and how the Soviets responded. Although the FBI had that information all along, the Soviets managed to hide Pelton's identity and developed him into an intelligence source of unusual significance.

The Pelton case illustrates the value of the "walk-in." It also points to another intelligence lesson: Important information does not necessarily require a high-level source. Indeed, the operation is more likely to prosper if the spy is inconspicuous in rank, manner and appearance. Ideally, the spy should not be affected by political changes; should not be subject to frequent transfers; should be in need of money; and should be willing to accept close direction. On an aircraft carrier, a chief radioman with financial problems is a far more promising candidate for recruitment than the ship's captain who expects to make admiral.

Soviet espionage in the United States is an unpleasant but continuing fact of life. Containment of the Soviet efforts to gain unauthorized access to U.S. secrets will remain a challenging task for the government, for the defense industries and for the many elements in U.S. society that deal with sensitive national security information.







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#### RESERVES

Continued from page 29

Also, there is the nagging question of mobilization. Pentagon strategists estimated that it would take up to 30 days of full-time training to get reservists up to speed for a large-scale mobilization.

"We have some units on call now, some in a week to 10 days, and some in 30 days," explained the Pentagon's Lt. Col. Pete Wyro, adding that the percentage of troops in each category is classified information.

Wyro conceded that the training level of the troops now on call "is probably not going to be up to C-1," the top combat-readiness rating, but the equipment and other gear "are already there," and the soldiers themselves could be up to snuff shortly after mobilization.

Still, skeptics question whether there is time for such preparation in the nuclear age. Even in Korea—where combat was a much more straightforward affair—it took the Guard seven months to whip its mobilized divisions into shape.

Wyro pointed out that the picture isn't as bleak as the doomsayers might have you believe.

For starters, and largely because of the above concerns, the Pentagon has scheduled a number of mobilization exercises, led by PORT CALL 86, in which strategies for dealing with the problems of modern mobilization are mapped out and tested.

Further, the better-grade volunteers being attracted by reserve forces these days will be more apt to soak up new information on short notice, as well as to improvise in cases where training has not specifically prepared them for a given situation.

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There also are more of these high quality soldiers. Reserve staffing is now approaching full wartime strength, compared to just five or six years ago, when most reserve units were at just 75 percent or 80 percent of desired levels. And by the end of 1987, an additional 100,000 reservists will have been expected to sign up.

Still, it's entirely possible that the issue won't be resolved until the actual call-up comes; and, as one Washington insider recently put it, "that's a helluva time to find these things out."

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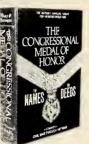
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#### **ESPIONAGE**

Continued from page 15

systematically destroyed or locked up. Among the localities that dismantled or sealed their domestic intelligence files because of such actions were Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Los Angeles.

The significance of this anti-security movement is sometimes minimized on the grounds that the recent espionage cases stem from non-ideological, usually financial, motives. In fact, a number of these episodes have had an ideological dimension. Moreover, under such procedures, there is no telling how many cases of this sort may be occurring. The ingenious Soviet KGB, which gave the world Kim Philby, Anthony Blount, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, can be counted on to make a maximum effort to penetrate the U.S. government. With such feeble defenses arrayed against them, their chances of succeeding are enhanced.

Equally to the point, the civil libertarian crusade also has had a destructive effect on the information required to screen out individuals at risk for nonideological, "suitability" reasons. States and local communities have been decreasingly cooperative in supplying data about indebtedness, drug use, or other peccadilloes that might make job applicants or employees potential security risks. A special commission on Pentagon security, led by Gen. Richard Stilwell, commented:

"There has been a long-standing problem . . . with several state and local jurisdictions that refuse to provide certain criminal history information concerning the subjects of background

investigations. . . .

Even if they could get it, federal officials would have a hard time denying employment or security clearance on the basis of such data. To do so, they must be able to show a definite link between off-duty transgressions and on-the-job performance. A personnel handbook issued in the 1970s informed investigators that they must be careful to avoid letting their personal disapproval of someone's conduct influence their decisions, but instead must determine whether that conduct "can be reasonably expected to adversely affect the person's ability to perform his or

This simultaneous collapse of civil service, FBI and local data bases makes a travesty of the security-suitability checks on the majority of federal employees or contract workers who receive official clearance for confidential work. Clearance in the "secret" category-for example, a seaman serving on a nuclear submarine—requires a National Agency Check, which means running the name of the applicant against the computerized records of the FBI, OPM and other agencies.

Since the computers effectively have been emptied of data, the result of an NAC in most such cases is a foregone conclusion. Nothing derogatory will be turned up and the person in question will be granted a clearance. As a recent commission observed: "The department has long recognized the inadequacy of the NAC. However, since there are more than 3 million persons with secret clearances-more than 900,000 secret clearances are granted each year-requiring field investigations for such clearances could as much as quadruple Defense Investigative Service investigative resources.

Procedures for getting a top secret clearance are more rigorous, involving written inquiries and interviews, but even these can be expected to yield comparatively little in view of the eroded data base and penalties for passing on derogatory information. This state of affairs accounts for the recent emphasis on polygraph tests, which are routinely used by the National Security Agency and the CIA. These agencies report that the bulk of the derogatory data they develop on prospective employees—75 percent to 95 percent comes from the polygraph, rather than from background investigations.

Completing the picture of total disarray was a 40 percent reduction, begin-

#### **LEGION POSITION**

HE American Legion has long recognized the need for congressional investigating committees to expose the truth about subversive activities that have as their aim the destruction of the United States. Res. 421, adopted at the 67th National Convention, New Orleans, August 1985, reads in part:

"Resolved, that all U.S. Congressmen are urged to support and co-sponsor House legislation to restore the U.S. House Internal

Security Committee.'

Res. 362, also adopted in New Orleans, endorses the use of the death penalty for espionage in peace time.

ning in 1976, in the people and resources of the DIS, which runs security checks on DoD employees and contractors. This led to a huge backlog of cases to be investigated, and to the widespread practice of hiring people before they had been cleared, then checking them out afterward. It also led to a virtual moratorium on the five-year reinvestigations of employees in sensitive positions.

The signals conveved by all this to security adjudicators are unmistakable—security concerns have low priority, standards of judgment are unclear and doubts are to be resolved in favor of the employee. And there is always the possibility of a lawsuit from a dis-

gruntled applicant.

All of that deals with personnel security, and would certainly seem to be bad enough. However, there is also the internal security side, including preventing terrorism, protecting the President, and guarding against revolutionary violence and subversion. The data base in this area is also weak-tononexistent.

In hearings conducted by Sen. Orrin Hatch of Utah in 1978, H. Stuart Knight, then head of the Secret Service, testified that there had been a drastic reduction in the quantity and quality of information coming to the service from the FBI and local police departments. Moreover, Knight said, there were cities in the United States where the Secret Service recommended that the President not travel because of the absence of necessary data to protect

The current administration is trying to remedy these problems, including revising the FBI guidelines and devoting more resources to the DIS. Nevertheless, the bulk of the problem remains. For example, it is still official policy not to ask prospective employees of the federal government if they are communists although investigators will ask a general question about an applicant's loyalty to the United States. Steps that could be taken to correct the situation include:

 Reinstating questions on membership in the Communist Party as standard items on personnel forms, both because this is a rational step toward determining knowing, culpable membership (the only kind now recognized as a disqualification), and because false swearing in answer to this question would itself be sufficient grounds for removal.

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 Tightening and clarifying the standards for personnel adjudicators, who presently have no clear guidelines by

which to operate. The core principle should be that government employment, and a security clearance, are privileges instead of rights, and that reasonable doubts should be resolved in favor of security concerns.

· Re-establishing the data bases, which would make an NAC more than a meaningless exercise for the 3 million people who enjoy a secret clearance. This would involve further rejuvenation of the FBI as a domestic security agency and enhanced cooperation from state and local governments. A logical place to begin would be reactivation of that portion of the CSC/OPM security files now under lock and key.

• And most important of all, perhaps, reviving the internal security committees of the Congress (there is no such committee in the House, and only a partial restoration in the Senate). Congressional attention to these issues today is fragmented, sporadic and ineffective. Restoring the internal security committees would provide a means of monitoring such matters, publicizing deficiencies in the system, and proposing appropriate corrective legislation. Above all, such committees could inform the country of what is going on and thereby provide the kind of public awareness that is the precondition of any effective reform effort.



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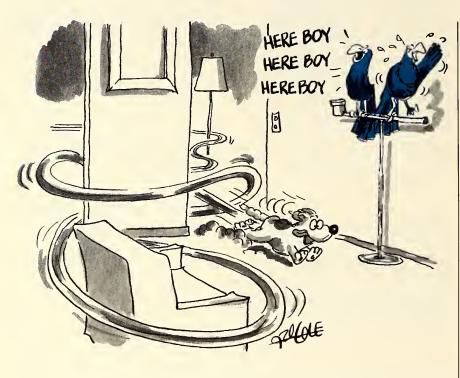
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—Bobbie Mae Cooley

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It seems as soon as you have money to burn you meet your match.

-Rilla May

Is Occupant There?

He who thinks nothing is impossible never tried to get off a mailing list.

-Edward Otto

#### **Small Stakes**

A summer tourist in Las Vegas didn't have any money to gamble so he watched the games and bet mentally. In no time at all, he'd lost his mind.

-Chip Arthur

#### **Basic Pains**

Those observant enough to guess your age will annoy you in other ways as well.

-George E. Bergman

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School Bus Driver: Someone who thought he liked the companionship of children.

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Overheard on a bus: "I can remember when I had money to burn. Today, I don't have enough to singe my pockets."

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